# THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LXVI No 23 – E J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, MAY 3rd, 1927. $1.50 per year in advance


Historical Society o


REAL ESTATE

Have for sale the Fred Scrimshaw homestead, only 2½ miles from Deseronto and 4 miles from Napanee. Good buildings, water and well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation. Suitable for gardening, grain growing or poultry. Contains 50 acres. On terms if desired.

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Interior and Exterior Decorating, Paper Hanging and Graining.

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All kinds of Roses ready now.

Plant early for best results

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The summer, like the spring shapes, will be small and medium.

New patterns continue to arrive.

Of course, exclusive styles in large head sizes, made in our own work room.

Moderately Priced.

Scarfs, Windsor Ties, Silk Hose and Corsets.

A Specialty.

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Chimneys, mantles and all supplies for Aladdin lamps, at Wallace's, Napanee Agents.


FOR SALE—One heavy and one light delivery wagon. A. KIMMERLY. 23-ap

WANTED—Competent stenographer. Apply T. B. GERMAN, John street. 22

WANTED—Cattle to pasture. Apply CLARENCE SHERMAN, R. R. No. 3, Napanee. 23-dp

ALWAYS a number of farms and houses in town for sale. Owners may also list property for sale at low terms. No sale charge. T. B. GERMAN, Barrister, Napanee, Ont. 6-tf

FOR SALE—Southeast quarter of Lot Number eight, in the fourth concession of Richmond, owned by Percy Snyder. 50 acres, Known as part Nelson Russell Farm. Apply to T. B. GERMAN, Napanee, Ont. 43

FOR SALE—One hundred acre farm, five miles from Picton on county road, close to church, school and cheese factory. Good buildings, good land, spring watered pasture, about six acres of wood. Price reasonable. Apply to IRVIN UNGER, Elmbrook, Ont. 45-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Estate of Mary Pringle HOSEY, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 121 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Section 56, and amending Acts, that all persons having any claims against the estate of Mary Pringle Hosey, late of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, widow, deceased, are required to deliver or send to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of May, A.D., 1927, full particulars of their claims, duly verified.

And further take notice, that after the said 25th day of May, A.D., 1927, the Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate, and shall not be liable to any person of whose claims he shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution hereof.

U. M. WILSON.
Solicitor for the said Estate.
Dated this 27thday of April, 1927
23-d

## PUBLIC HEALTH NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that ALL HOUSEHOLDERS residing in the Municipality of the Town of Napanee must remove all putrid and decaying animal and vegetable matter from all cellars, buildings and yards, and must clean out any foul or offensive drain, ditch, gutter, privy, cess pool, or ash pit, kept or so constructed as to be dangerous or injurious to public health, and must also remove any accumulation of dung, manure, offal, filth, refuse, ashes, or stagnant water, on or

**BEFORE MAY 15th, 1927**

as provided by the Public Health Act.

Notice is also hereby given to all owners and occupants of property in the Town of Napanee, that on and after May 1st, all premises will be inspected, and if found in an unsanitary condition, will be ordered to be vacated until put in a sanitary condition.

Any neglect or refusal to remove or abate such matter or thing as aforesaid shall subject the person or persons so neglecting or refusing to a PENALTY of not less than $5.00 nor more than $50.00, in the discretion of the convicting Justices or Magistrate.

Any complaints against the violation of the Public Health Act should be made to A. E. Cook, Sanitary Inspector for the said Town of Napanee.

A maximum charge for cleaning closets has been fixed by the Board of Health. Any person considering themselves over-charged will refer the matter to the Sanitary Inspector.

By order of the Board of Health.

W. A. GRANGE,
Sec'y Local Board of Health.
G. H. COWAN, M.D.
Medical Officer of Health.

Dated at Napanee, April 13th, 1927.

**A Strong Syndicate.**

A syndicate, said to be one of the strongest formed in England, has been organized in London, to develop the railways, pulp and paper, and mineral possibilities of Quebec Province. According to the prospectus the syndicate already has already raised $1,000,000 and has declared its readiness to spend $500,000,000 in the next five years. Its plans include the construction of a railway around Lake St. John, reduction of magnetic iron ore, smelters and pulp mills. It is said the syndicate represents over $1,000,000,000 of capital.

Does it pay to feed Dr. Hess' stock or poultry tonic? Buy a pail of stock food and watch results. We guarantee it to pay for itself at least twice over, or money refunded. This applies when fed to cattle, horses or hogs. Full information at Wallace's. Napanee agents.

## TOWN COUNCIL

Council Chamber,
May 2nd, 1927.

Council met in regular session on Monday evening, Mayor E. J. Roy presiding.

Present—Reeve Boyes and Councillors Simpson, Dunbar, Kimmerly, Jewell, Howitt, Fitzpatrick.

Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

A communication was read from the officer in charge of the local corps of the Salvation Army in reference to the self-denial work of that organization.

Ordered filed.

A communication from Mr. Harvey in reference to the rental of the town's road roller was referred to the Streets Committee with power to act.

A communication was read from Lena Graham, conveying to the Mayor, Members of Council and Town Officials the sincere thanks of her family for their kind remembrance at the time of her mother's death.

Ordered filed.

A communication was read from Margaret Gleeson asking for information concerning the construction of a sewer to connect with the trunk sewer at the corner of Bridge and Union streets.

Referred to the Streets Committee with power to act.

The question of a celebration in Napanee on July 1st in connection with the Dominion's Diamond Jubilee of Confederation came up for discussion and Mayor Roy was empowered to appoint a committee to investigate and report at the next meeting of Council. The Mayor named the Finance Committee, which is composed of Councillors J. M. Simpson, A. S. Kimmerly and W. J. Jewell.

Coun. Simpson, chairman of Finance Committee, presented the usual monthly statement of the Town Treasurer, which was received and adopted.

Coun. Fitzpatrick, chairman of Streets Committee, reported that there was not much work in his department. A cement culvert had been constructed on Water street and permissions were being made to patch some bad places in the streets before having them oiled.

The Streets Committee were ordered to purchase about one dozen designation signs and have them erected at the different roads leading into town.

The Streets Committee were also advised to hurry along with the work of having the Stop Signs erected on the streets leading on to Dundas street.

Coun. Jewell, chairman of Market and Police Committee, reported that Chief of Police Barrett would like to have until two days in June this year, instead of November as heretofore. Also that the Chief of Police be furnished with a new uniform.

Report adopted.

A by-law was introduced and passed, appointing W. J. G. Fennell as Town Assessor for the year 1927, at a salary of $250.00.

ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were ordered paid:

| | |
|---|---|
| J. L. Boyes | 8 55 |
| Canadian Engineer | 7 80 |
| J. J. Haines | 7 00 |
| Standard Fox | 7 00 |
| Beaver Office | 73 35 |
| Huffman's Grocery | 11 97 |
| Might's Directory | 5 00 |
| Pub. Utilities Com | 1272 50 |
| A. E. Paul | 14 00 |

Accounts from Arco Co., Limited, $3.65, and J. H. Brown, $7.00 were referred to the Streets Committee with power to act.

Several tenders for the construction of a permanent pavement on Centre street were laid before the Council.

Standard Paving, Limited, tendered as follows: For 9-inch Sheet Asphalte Pavement, complete, $48,621.50; without storm sewers, $39,357.50; for a Sheet Asphalt Pavement, complete, $49,671.50; without storm sewers, $40,387.50.

From the Ontario Amiesite Co., 51,617.50; without storm sewers, $41,297.50.

From the Godson Manufacturing Co., $42,662.50, without storm sewers.

Moved by Coun. Simpson, seconded by Coun. Kimmerly, that the tender of Standard Paving Limited, for a Standardite Pavement, be accepted. Carried.

A by-law was passed authorizing the Mayor and Clerk to enter into a contract with the Standard Paving, Limited, for the construction of a permanent pavement on Centre street.

Council adjourned to meet on Friday evening at 7.30 p.m.


**Cement!**

A full car of Portland cement now in. Let us supply you.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.


ODESSA.

The concert in the United Church in aid of the organ fund Monday night proved a great success. The talented artists, Miss Carol Nelson, elocutionist and Mrs. Granger, soloist, Toronto, delighted the large audience with their many choice selections, and received repeated encores.

Mrs. William Conway, Richmond Hill, New York, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Roy Graham.

Charles Hamm, barrister and solicitor, Toronto, spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Hamm.

Nelson Booth, of New York, arrived recently to spend the summer months at his residence, Odessa. His family will join him later.

Mr. Arthur Burnett and bride have returned to their home on Centre street. We wish them prosperity and happiness.

## OBITUARY

MISS JANE HAM.

The funeral of the late Miss Jane Ham, who passed away on Thursday after a brief illness from pneumonia, took place on Saturday afternoon from her late residence, Donald street, to St. Mary Magdalene church, of which the deceased was a devout and consistent member. The service was in charge of the vicar, Rev. J. H. H. Coleman.

MRS. HIRAM WALKER.

At twelve noon on April 21st, there passed away at her home in Yarker, Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips Walker, wife of Hiram Walker. Besides her husband, Mrs. Walker leaves to mourn her loss one daughter, Mrs. Elgin Gilmore, of Windsor, who has been with her mother during her last illness, two sons, Wellington, of Calgary, Alta., and Roy, of Grand Prairie, Alta., also four grandchildren and four great grandchildren.

Mrs. Walker was born at Wilton on May 23, 1846, and was married May 1, 1867. On May 1, 1917, Mr. and Mrs. Walker celebrated their golden wedding at their home near Wilton, where they had spent the fifty years of their married life, having since then lived in Yarker. She was the last survivor of a family of thirteen children.

The funeral service was held at the house on April 22nd, and the speakers were Mr. Wallace and Mr. Moir, of Toronto. The burial took place at Wilton.

We were as the many nearby friends and relatives there were present at the funeral Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Walker, of Buffalo, N.Y.; Mr. Fred Phillips, of Detroit, Mich.; Miss Daisy Baker, of Windsor, Ont.; Mrs. E. E. Martin and Earl, of Watertown, N. Y., and Mrs. Hill and son, Russell, of Toronto, Ont. The floral remembrances were very beautiful.

MRS. A. W. MOORE.

Following an illness of some months' duration, Dorothy Tobey, widow of the late Alexander W. Moore, passed away in her home on Vansittart Avenue, Woodstock, at 5.30 Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Moore had been in poor health for some time, but had rallied somewhat within the past two or three weeks, and the end came suddenly. She had a wide circle of friends in the city, and by them the news of her passing was received with sincere and widespread regret.

Mrs. Moore was the only daughter of the late Capt. P. S. Rutson, and was born at Napanee. She went to Woodstock with her mother a little over twenty years ago, and lived there until her marriage to Archibald G. Wilson of Ingersoll, in 1915, after which she made her home in Montreal and Winnipeg. Eight years ago Mr. Wilson passed away, and the deceased returned to Woodstock to make her home there. Two years ago she was married to Alexander W. Moore, who died only a few months ago. For some time Mrs. Moore was a member of the editorial staff of The Woodstock Sentinel-Review, and in that capacity she made a host of friends in all parts of that city. Ase was an Anglican in religion, and a member of New St. Paul's Church.

Mrs. Moore is survived by one brother, William F. Tobey, of Toronto; her step-father, Dr. F. J. Sutton, and her grandmother, Mrs. Taylor, of Woodstock. W. J. Taylor, publisher of The Sentinel-Review, Woodstock; D. B. Taylor, of the Guardian Daily Newspapers Association Toronto; G. M. Taylor, of London, and Melville Taylor, of Napanee, are uncles of the deceased.

The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon, at 2.30 p.m. The service was held at the residence, Vansittart Avenue, after which interment was made in the Anglican cemetery.

GEORGE EDMUND DAVIS.

The above well-known citizen of Napanee passed away suddenly on Monday, April 20th, in his seventy-second year. George was the fourth son of the late Archibald and Amy Ann Davis, of lot 16 of the second concession. He had never married and always resided on the farm afflicted with blindness for about forty years. George and his sister, Amy, had lived together on the original homestead of the family until the latter's death in September, 1925, after which he resided with his nephew, Clarence and mother, on the farm—the family of the late T. Nelson Davis the sixth son of the above mentioned parents.

Throughout his long period of blindness, caused by a fence-building accident on the homestead, George had been accustomed to assist in all kinds of work on the farm and in going about the neighborhood without any guide but his cane, recognizing readily the voice of all his familiar friends, and always found a welcome. Very seldom did he harm. He became contented with his lot in life, and always showed a cheerful disposition and a readiness to chat with friends on all kinds of subjects. George heard the daily and weekly papers read and developed a most retentive memory and enjoyed discussion of all manner of subjects and events of the world.

The largely attended funeral service at the U. E. L. Memorial United Church in the neighborhood on Thursday, the 28th, conducted by his pastor, Rev. J. H. Stainton, testified to the esteem of many friends from far and near. The comforting message referred particularly to the exchange of the natural body of God's redeemed people, to a spiritual body at the moment of passing from this life to the future state, where Christ is the light and where there will be no dimness of vision. The pastor had no doubt, after an intimate acquaintance with the deceased of more than two years that, from his faithful attendance at church, keen interest in spiritual matters and consistent life, he too had passed through the portal of death into that large and happier life beyond. He was buried in the family plot adjoining the church, where he had already erected a joint monument for himself and sister, lacking only the date of his departure.

GEORGE WM. WOODHOUSE.

On Friday, April 29th, after an illness of five weeks, resulting from mastoid, there passed peacefully away, in Wellesley Hospital, Toronto, George W. Woodhouse, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Woodhouse, Lakefield, in his 24th year.

Mr. Woodhouse was a highly respected employee of the Standard Bank of Canada and when stricken was employed as accountant in the branch at Stouffville. His remain, accompanied by his father and mother, who were with him during his lengthy illness, were taken to the home of Mr. Arthur Alexander, Tweed.

The funeral, which was very largely attended, was held in the Anglican Church, Tweed, the resident clergyman and his former clergy, Rev. A. J. Poston, of Tamworth, officiating. The members of Lodge A.F. & A.M. 404, of Tamworth, of which Mr. Woodhouse was a member, were present in a body and assisted by A.F. & A.M. Lodge of Tweed, conducted the Masonic service. Two of his former classmates, Mr. N. B. McCallum, Tamworth, and Mr. Sutton, Newcastle, were present, besides many more friends from Newcastle, Tamworth, Marlbank and Toronto. The many beautiful floral tributes also testified to the love and sympathy felt for him who has so early been called away, and for his loved ones who mourn a devoted son and brother.

He leaves to mourn him, father, mother, two sisters and three brothers. His remains were buried in the Anglican cemetery, Tweed.

## CANADA PLACES EMBARGO UPON MANY PRODUCTS

Ottawa, April 30.—The importation of potatoes into Canada from Europe, the Azore Islands, Canary Islands, Newfoundland, the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon and the state of California, are prohibited under an order-in-council made public in the weekly issue of the Canada Gazette. The new regulations deemed necessary by the minister of agriculture, provide that all blends of potatoes from the states of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland shall be accompanied by a certificate stating that the potatoes were grown outside any area quarantined for the wart disease.

The order-in-council makes additional amendments to the Destructive Insect and Pest Act, prohibiting or regulating other importations as follows:

Prohibiting the importation of all plants except the fruits of pineapple, banana and cocoanut into Canada from the Hawiian Islands.

Restricting the importation of corn, broom corn, sorghum and sudan grass from the states of Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and West Virginia. Broom corn for manufacturing, clean-shelled corn, for seed or feed purposes, may be imported if accompanied by a certificate specifying that the shipment is free from infestation by the European corn borer.

During the period June 1 to December 31, importation of cut flowers and entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinia, hollyhock, gladiolus and dahlia, oat and rye straw for packing, green vegetables, is prohibited from the states of Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

The importation of alfalfa hay from California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Wyoming is prohibited.

Importation of fresh peaches and peach nursery stock is prohibited from the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee and Mississippi and the area in the United state east of these states.

Importation into British Columbia of peach fruit pits or seeds for propagating purposes is forbidden from the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee and Mississippi and the area east of these states.

## SALISBURY VS. SALISBURY

Before His Lordship Mr. Justice Grant, at the Court House on Monday and Tuesday of last week, an action for alimony brought by Luella Salisbury against her husband, Mr. J. W. Salisbury of Tamworth, Elmhurst, Harry Parker. After hearing a large amount of evidence, His Lordship strongly urged the parties to get together and settle the case. Counsel for both parties met and reached an agreement, which was confirmed by His Lordship.

"In order that there shall be no misunderstanding on the part of friends of either party, or on the part of the general public, I wish it to be distinctly known and understood that settlement; is made pursuant to pressure in this court, and is not to be understood as an admission by one party as to the truth of statements made by the other or vice versa. No evidence has been given by the defendant, or his witnesses.

"There is no adjucation upon the evidence. There is no finding as to whether the evidence of plaintiff is true or not, nor is it to be supposed that this court has accepted the evidence on behalf of the plaintiff or rejected it.

"Settlement is made in this case for the sole and only reason that the issues are of a unquestionably in the best interests of both parties that such settlement should be made rather than a judgment be entered into between wife and husband," said Mr. Justice Grant in entering judgment in accordance with the terms of consent of both parties.

While the minutes of the settlement arrived at by opposing counsel were not read in court, it was ascertained that under the terms of this agreement Mr. Salisbury, the defendant in the action, agrees to pay to his wife, Mrs. Luella Salisbury, the plaintiff, the sum of $1,525, and also agrees to adjust certain matters in dispute between them regarding the division of certain chattels and household effects.


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## CANADA TO LEAD WORLD

**WILL TAKE SECOND PLACE IN GOLD PRODUCTION.**

**Is Now Leader In Production of Nickel, Cobalt, and Asbestos—Mined $35,749,000 Worth of Gold in 1926.**

Within two years, it is expected that Canada will take second place in gold production of the world, says the Financialistic Debater of Boston, Mass., ousting the United States from that position which is now occupies, being only superseded by South Africa.

All over the Dominion there is a revival of activity that promises to flare forth into the greatest mining excitement that has been seen on the North American continent for many years.

No nation in the world possesses within its borders so great a proportion of its entire area located in the pre-Cambrian rocks, as Canada does. Whereas in other countries they are found in isolated and scattered outcrops, one huge shield stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific covers the Canadian half of the continent. In the north it extends to Hudson Bay, and in the Maritimes, in Ontario and Quebec, it occurs to the boundary between Canada and the United States.

Canada is now the leader in the production of nickel, cobalt, and asbestos, and the world's third largest producer of gold and silver.

In other gold-producing countries, a gradual decline has been experienced, but in Canada the conditions are reversed, and a rapid expansion has resulted. In Canada new discoveries are being made almost daily, and each and every year new mining camps of great promise are added to the list of the country's producing camps.

In 1915 United States produced gold to the value of $101,000,000, while in 1925 it produced gold to the value of $49,000,000, but in 1926 it produced gold to the value of only $46,439,000.

In 1926 Canada produced gold to the value of $35,749,000. In 1911 Ontario produced gold to the value of $42,627, and in 1926 it produced gold to the value of $31,169,617. In 1926 Ontario's gold and silver mines paid nearly $13,000,000 in dividends. In 1927 its gold mines alone will pay in that way between $13,000,000 and $14,000,000.

In an address recently delivered to the Board of Trade in Toronto, Sir H. Drayton, chairman of one of Canada's largest banking institutions, stated that in the last twenty years nearly $1,000,000,000 had come out of the mines of northern Ontario.

Although the mining activity in Canada is spread from east coast to the other—from Nova Scotia to British Columbia—more interest is being directed to the mineral deposits of northern Canada, some of which have already attracted a great deal of American capital, and in which are located mines that are returning handsomely to the stockholders who have stayed with Canada's young mining ventures.

Most notable is the Porcupine district in eastern Ontario, which has settled down to a steady production, but which, like other districts, is subject to expansion, as the quickening of interest increases in Canada's gold opportunities. The Butte, the prospering camp of Montana is confined to a small territory, with what are considered immense possibilities in every direction, but which have not yet been developed.

Of equal importance is the camp of Rouyn, in Quebec, in which the famous Noranda mine is located. Rouyn area, either on the south side the main continental height of land of the pre-Cambrian, along which western Canada's gold belt extends, ore camps of Kirkland Lake, Porcupine, Sudbury and other, may be expected to have depth of ore description of the average types of vein not only for hundreds of feet in the shallower ore bodies but quite possibly indeed far more than hundreds of feet wherever fissures veins occur as in Sudbury camp and especially where ores are bedded and stepped deeper between the more vertical rhyolite flows.

Gold mining in Nova Scotia was well established before it had its beginnings in Ontario. Gold-bearing ores in Nova Scotia generally carried by-products, the saving of which materially reduces costs. Under old methods there were generally lost in many cases of loss, it might have been because the ore was not free-milling. During the past few years there have visited Nova Scotia properties where there are combined arsenic and gold possibilities. Recent discoveries which are of value, but not secondary in importance to the arsenic give promise of an early interest in their development.

Under modern methods the operator of Nova Scotia gold mines will reap the rewards from the recovery of by-products of importance. Gold tailings and old dumps are available that will keep mills of a large capacity running while deeper development is being carried on.

Experts and practical mining men are satisfied that the real rewards from gold-mining in Nova Scotia will accrue to those who have the courage to go to the depth of 2,000 and 4,000 feet as they are doing in Ontario and South Africa.

**Catapult Airplanes.**

To save time, it is suggested that Atlantic liners approaching their ports should discharge small airplanes laden with specially urgent mails and parcels, or, in exceptional cases, even passengers. It has already been proved that airplanes can be launched from the confined decks of ships, by the catapult system.

It has been shown that airplanes with no human beings on board can be propelled on to objects thirty-five miles distant, and it is expected that this range will shortly be increased to one hundred miles.

# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BY G. C. TRUMBULL,
(Editor of The Sunday School Times.)

## PETER AND THE RISEN LORD.

Sunday, May 8.—John 20 : 1-10 ; 21 : 1-23.

Golden Text—Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which according to His abundant mercy hath begotten us again unto a living hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead (1 Peter 1 : 3).

When God forgives, He forgets. Repentant believers are assured that God remembers their sins no more (Jer. 31 : 34 ; Heb. 8 :12 ; 10 : 17). We could not have a more striking instance of how much the Lord's forgiveness and restoration of Peter after his blasphemous denial, and this lesson enables us to trace Peter's return.

First, Peter was convinced that Christ had risen from the dead. He was satisfied of this, not, at first by seeing the risen Lord, but by seeing the place where He had lain in the tomb. Mary Magdalene, finding the stone taken away from the sepulchre, ran and told Peter and John. They ran to the sepulchre, and saw "the linen clothes lying, and . . believed." This was while "as yet they knew not the scripture, that He must rise again from the dead." As has been brought out before in other articles, it is evident that the grave clothes of our Lord were lying in the shape of a collapsed chrysalis, showing that His resurrection body had not gone through them when He arose, leaving them undisturbed and in the folds in which they had enwrapped Him. Luke, also the physician and scientific man, calls attention to the position of the linen clothes as a strong confirming profound wonder (Luke 24 : 12).

After this Peter saw the risen Lord, probably several different times. We are told in 1 Corinthians 15 : 5 that "He was seen of Cephas, then of the twelve." We know He appeared to the disciples in a closed room in Jerusalem on two different occasions, when Peter was doubtless present (John 20 : 19-23, 26).

And now Peter and the disciples were in Galilee, where they had been told the risen Lord would meet them (Mark 16 :7). The words, "and Peter" in that message from the risen Lord must have meant a veritable exchange of hell for Heaven to the heart of the repentant one. It was part of Christ's loving restoration.

But even after this, back in Galilee, the old Peter seems to have reasserted himself. Without any divine guidance he said impulsively to the other disciples: "I go a fishing." And they, with equal impulsiveness, said "We will go with him." They all went, "and that night they caught nothing." The Scofield Reference Bible entitles this lesson, "Service in self-will, under human leadership."

When the morning broke, and Jesus stood on the shore, and the disciples knew Him, they "knew not that it was Jesus." When we are acting in self-will, we are very likely to fail to recognize the Lord's presence. And when He asked them : "Children, have ye any meat ?" they had to tell Him of what the Scofield calls, "the barren result."

Now comes "Christ-directed service, and the result" as the Lord commands that the net be cast on the right side of the ship, they obeyed, and the catch was so large that "they were not able to draw it." How gracious the Lord is to take us under His guidance after we have failed Him !

When they came on shore Peter plunging overboard, and swimming to get there, in his eagerness to the Lord had made a fire of coals and had prepared a meal for them. He is always able and willing to meet all our needs (Phil. 4 :19).

Then came the final, searching lesson in Peter's restoration. After the disciples had partaken of the meal, and their physical need had been met, the Lord asked Peter, "Lovest thou Me more than these ?" For "love" He used the Greek word "agapas," the highest, strongest form of love, divine love and the fully surrendered love of the believer. When Peter answered: "Yea, Lord; Thou knowest that I love Thee," he used the Greek "phileo," a much weaker word, having more the meaning of "fond."

Three times the question and answer came ; the second time the Lord repeated the question on the highest plane, and the second time Peter answered on the low plane. But the third time the Lord came down to Peter's level, and asked whether Peter was really even "fond" of Him. Peter was grieved, yet even now in his self-confidence he used the weaker word, "Thou knowest that I am fond of Thee."

Was it because Peter's self-confidence had been so utterly shaken that he did not dare to claim for himself the highest, deepest love of his Lord ? At any rate, after each of his three answers, the Lord commissioned Peter, "Feed My lambs," "Feed My sheep." What a forgiveness and restoration ! The Lord Jesus was entrusting Peter with the highest possible commission. When He forgives, He forgets.

And the Lord actually prophesied that Peter in his old age was to glorify God by dying in crucifixion, as we know that he did. Once more referring to Peter's death in martyrdom, the Lord said to him, "Follow Me." Peter's originally thoughtless and boasting word to Christ, "Lord, why cannot I follow Thee, now ? I will lay down my life for Thy sake" (John 13 : 37), was to be gloriously fulfilled.

Thirty years later Peter wrote to the elders among the Christians : "Feed the flock of God which is among you.....being ensamples to the flock. And when the chief Shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away (I. Pet. 5 : 1-4). He had proved now that he indeed loved his Shepherd-Saviour with the highest love there is, which sacrifices all.

## Here and There

Nineteen ex-service men's families sent out to Canada by the British Empire Service League, arrived at Quebec recently on the Canadian Pacific liner "Montrose." These families, totalling in all about 100 persons, have been carefully selected and have been given training at the Ministry of Labor's Training Farm at Brandon, Suffolk, England. The men will carry on farming in the Western part of the Dominion.

A unique "Seeing Canada" expedition will set out from Ottawa on August 4 this year to visit the principal points of interest in the provinces from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The party to make the tour will include a selected number of delegates to the World's Poultry Congress, to be held at Ottawa in July. Practically all the nations of the world will be represented, and the party will journey first to the eastern part of the Dominion over the Canadian Pacific lines.

Record wool clip and wheat output for the past year have placed Australia in a condition of prosperity that was never so great as at present, according to J. M. Myres, correspondent of the London "Daily Telegraph," when interviewed at the headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Montreal recently on his way from the Commonwealth to England. He estimated that the exports from Australia had probably reached a record figure.

The farthest north settlement in the world, Bache peninsula, is cheered by radio programmes. Situated in the Arctic Ocean, 750 miles above the Arctic circle, this far-flung outpost is situated ten and one-half degrees off the North Pole. Here there is a post of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the garrison consisting of Sergeant Joy, two constables, and a few Eskimos. From November to March they do not see sunlight. Their one great pleasure is in listening to radio programmes from the outside world.

A unique musical event will take place at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, May 20 to 22, when a folk song and handicraft festival will be held. The songs will be sung by local singers, famous for their knowledge of traditional airs of Old Quebec. French-Canadian folk songs are gaining in popularity throughout the country since so many of them have been translated into English by John Murray Gibbon, of Montreal. Charles Marchand, one of the outstanding interpreters of *these old-time songs, will figure* prominently at the coming musical festival.

President Coolidge's natal State, Vermont, has been brought vividly to the attention of the Middle West, Ontario and Quebec by a special train, known as the Vermont Maple Sugar Special, which has been touring the western states and which visited Ontario and Quebec in the latter part of April, carrying special exhibit of Vermont products and also a car of Canadian Pacific exhibits. Governor John E. Weeks, Vermont's chief executive, and Mrs. Weeks, together with his staff, the United States Senator for Vermont, and many other State legislators and representatives of leading business interests, were aboard the train during its extended tour.

Sidelights on the Chinese situation were thrown by travellers from a trip around the world, who arrived at the Windsor street station in Montreal recently, on the last lap of their journey. They were: Harrison Williams, well-known public utilities financier of New York; Paul Cravath, general counsel of the Missouri Pacific Railroads and Colonel E. B. Worgan, of the Indian army, who had joined the trip at Madras. Mr. Cravath was in Shanghai, his arrival corresponding with the capture of the city by the Nationalist forces. Mr. Cravath stated that he had not heard a shot fired on that day, and would not have been aware of the fact in a city taken in open war if he had not been informed of the

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### George Vancouver.

George Vancouver was born in England in 1758. He served as a midshipman under Captain Cook during the latter's last voyage to the Pacific, which ended with Cook's murder by the natives of the Sandwich Islands. Vancouver later carried on the work of exploration in the Pacific. In 1792 he surveyed the shores of what is now British Columbia. Vancouver Island and Vancouver City are named after him. He died in England in 1798, leaving a detailed account of his voyage.

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### Quebec's Population 2,570,000.

Preliminary statistics for 1926 issued by the Statistic Bureau of the Province of Quebec, show a population of 2,570,000.

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### Latest Use for Granite.

The latest use for granite, according to L. H. Cole, of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, is in the making of press rolls for paper machines.

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**Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.**

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## How they hold their trade

"No," said Mr. S. to the salesman — "I get such good service from my regular suppliers that I could not be induced to change. They called me by Long Distance and I have just placed my order."

Back in the wholesale warehouse the Long Distance order was received at 4:25 p.m. It was shipped at 5.10 p.m. The order was a long one and the charge for Long Distance was $4.25, but this expense amounted to only one-third of 1 per cent of the sale.

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## SWINE IMPROVEMENT IN EASTERN ONTARIO

The Swine Promoter of the Federal Live Stock Branch for Eastern Ontario, is finding much to do to improve the quality of the hogs produced, and to increase their numbers. Particularly in the counties where cheese-making is the principal farm industry the hog stock is much lower than in some other parts of the province.

This is attributed to the too general practice of allowing the cows to go dry in the winter season, leaving no dairy products for the feeding of hogs. The establishment of milk condensaries in some quarters has also reduced the interest in hog raising because here also there are no dairy by-products on which to feed pigs.

Nor has the quality of the hogs been advanced as in other quarters for it is shown that only about 18 to 20% of the hogs shipped from some of these eastern counties are of select bacon type, thick smooth, running about 55% and shop hogs about 22%.

To get at the foundation of hog improvement the Federal Swine Promoter in co-operation with the Ontario Agricultural Representative carried out a boar census for the counties of Lennox and Addington. Of 10 animals examined, but 25 were found to be of bacon type, and indeed a number of the hogs of bacon breeds were of very ordinary quality, particularly in length and general type. At least 20 animals of very poor grade were discovered.

When the census was completed each owner of a boar was written and supplied with a report of hog shipments from the county station by station during one year. The owner was also supplied with leaflets of information on swine feeding, and an offer to provide assistance in securing breeding stock of proper type and quality. This service has attracted a good deal of attention.

Boar clubs have commenced to be organized and already indications are forthcoming that a number of sow owners are ready to co-operate with the Swine Promoter and Agricultural Representatives in securing brood sows of approved type. These, the farmers are being advised, will be selected by officers of the Department of Agriculture at marketing centres for bacon pigs, and shipped in carload lots, transportation paid.

At the conclusion of a special swine meeting recently held at Athens in Leeds County, assurance was given that at least a carload of approved sows would be provided in the district next autumn.

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### Insurance In Canada.

Preliminary figures on the insurance business in Canada during 1926 made public by the Federal Department of Insurance, show a marked increase on the business taken out as compared with the previous year. The gross amount issued by Canadian companies was $605,221,853, as compared with $522,710,787 in 1925. British companies was $17,779,506, as compared with $18,870,067, and foreign companies $286,302,788, as against $252,816,183. The total of all classes was $909,304,187, against $807,079,035, or an increase of 12.7 per cent.

### Have Lowest Freight Rates.

Western Canadian farmers have the lowest freight rates in the world, according to Senator Hon. C. P. Beaubien, addressing the Canadian Senate. In Canada it costs 12 cents per bushel to move grain 734 miles, while in the United States it costs 22 cents per bushel to move grain 708 miles. The average rate per bushel on all grain in Canada, he stated, was about 15 cents, whereas in the United States it was 36 cents, and still higher in the Argentine.

### Telephone System Profitable.

The Alberta Government telephone system showed a profit of $270,000 in operation in the year 1926, according to the annual report of the Department.

## THE GRENADIER GUARDS

### FAMOUS REGIMENT INCORPORATED BY CHARLES II.

**Every Man Must Be 6ft Foot Tall—Have Had an Exceptionally Brilliant Career—Were With Wolfe at the Capture of Louisburg.**

The Grenadier Guards of England are six feet tall again. Once more an ancient tradition of one of the most famous fighting regiments in all history has come back into its own, says a writer in the New York Tribune.

The origin of the Guards dates back to Cromwellian days, when Charles II., defeated at Worcester, escaped to France. Out of the devoted Royalists who had followed him in his dark days he formed companies of guards, and upon his restoration to the throne he incorporated them with the Life Guards, which had been created in London under the name of the first Foot Guards. They were the infantry. Pitted against the Moorish warriors of Tangier where the Guards were despatched for garrison duty, the veterans there found their earliest foreign service. Civil war claimed them next. Monmouth, the Pretender, in his effort to oust James II. from the throne, had put himself at the head of a huge but undisciplined host and met the forces of the King at Sedgemoor. The First Foot and Scots Guards were the only infantry regiments which kept the field in the face of Monmouth's attack.

One more the laurels of fame came to the First Foot Guards when they participated in the battles of Steenkirk and Neerwinden under the leadership of William III. Random chapters from the story of the Grenadier Guards show them as participants in many a battle which, possibly forgotten now, has yet its colorful passages. Of such, certainly, was the terrific six months' struggle for the defence of the Rock of Gibraltar on which a Guard company was stationed. Five hundred Spaniards had sworn to recapture the rock from the British or die in the attempt. By night their advance guard scaled the cliff and hid themselves in a cave. The following night they let down ropes and brought up the rest of their force. Sentry after sentry was dispatched in the gloom before the Guards awoke to their peril and came sweeping up the rock from the town. Few wilder combats have been staged than this battle in the dark on the edges of the precipice, with friend and foe alike pitching off into the abyss. At the end the Guards held the rock.

In the meantime the main body of the First Foot Guards had been campaigning the battlefields of Europe in the campaigns of Marlborough. Blenheim and Ramillies saw their bayonets thrusting at the French; the battle of Pontenoy, which ended in a defeat for the British, brought them none the less an added lustre. And when England decided to sweep France from the New World the Grenadier Company of the First Foot was sent across the ocean with Wolfe. On two sides of Louisburg, the fortress of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, the waves of the Atlantic dashed, while the landward side was almost impregnably fortified. The boats bearing the British soldiery had put off from their ships for the desperate assault when Wolfe, seeing the Irish craft tossing and plunging amid foam-crested seas, ordered their return. It cannot be, however, carried away the signal flag and the three leading boats, carrying the Guards, kept on for the shore. Amid the dashing surf they landed and met the French assault. Against all odds they held their position until the remainder of the troops, despatched now by Wolfe to the rescue, could land and come to their aid.

Steenkirk, Barcelona, Gibraltar, Blenheim, Pontenoy, Waterloo, Inkerman, Tel-el Kebir, Mons, Ypres—these are only a few of the honors which the Grenadiers wear upon their colors. It was, of course, at Waterloo that they came into their greatest fame, when at Wellington's shout of "Up, Guards, and at them!"—a cry that still rings down the centuries—they fell upon the Imperial Guard of France and changed the destiny of Europe.

### The First Teetotal Pledge.

On the death of Mr. Thomas Cook, founder of the famous tourist agency, his executors presented the piece of paper on which was written the first teetotal pledge, a document he greatly prized, to the late Sir George Williams, founder of the Y.M.C.A., who was at that time president of the Band of Hope Union.

On September 1st, 1932, this pledge will reach its centenary, for it is nearly ninety-five years since seven adherents of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors signed their names under the following pledge: "We agree to abstain from all liquors of an intoxicating quality, whether ale, porter, wine, or ardent spirits, except as medicine."

### What Assassins!

The conversation took place at a small railway station in Galway.

"Sure, Pat," said the first native of that western county, "it's down to Kilmary O'ye been, and O'm on me way back to Kilpatrick."

"Ye don't say," returned the other. "It's meself that's just afther been down to Kilkenny and Oi stop here a bit before goin' on to Kilmor."

The passing Frenchman shuddered. "What assassins!" gasped he. "Oh! to be back in my beloved France."

### Books Were Leaking.

The station-master of a small country station wrote to the vicar of the parish:

"Dear Sir,—Will you kindly send and collect a case addressed to you labelled 'Books'—it's leaking!"

### Our Language.

About 5,000 words are added to our language every year, says P. H. Vizetelly, prominent lexicographer.

### Tobacco-Growing In Ontario.

An unusually active demand for tobacco-growing land has developed in the Delhi district, fifteen large farms having been purchased recently by tobacco growers from the Southern States and from Leamington.

### The Trail Smelter.

It is estimated that the value of metal output at the Trail, B.C., Smelter during 1926 reached nearly $38,000,000. This is nearly six times what it was in 1921.

### BRITAIN'S SILK FORESTS.

**Suitable Trees Are Being Planted in Large Numbers.**

Many interesting experiments in afforestation have been made recently, and private individuals are now planting trees on suitable land in various parts of the Old Country. Local authorities are also supplementing the work of the Forestry Commissioners by embarking on schemes of their own.

One interesting scheme which has been suggested by the Leeds and Bradford Region Town Planning Committee provides for converting over 114,000 acres of moor and barren land into forests, which will not only add to the beauty of the district, but will be an industrial asset.

The idea is to concentrate on quick-growing trees whose wood is suitable for pulping to make paper and artificial silk. The artificial silk industry is a growing one, but at present it is dependent on foreign sources of supply for its raw material. This dependence would be removed if suitable trees were planted in large enough numbers, and the manufacture of artificial silk would then be established on a basis which would assure its permanence.

Already the new woodlands being planted by the Forestry Commission promise to help materially in this connection. By far the great part of the acreage covered with trees by the commissioners has been devoted to soft woods, such as pine and spruce, of the kind that artificial silk manufacturers require.

There are now 93,000 acres of these woodlands. In addition, there are about 50,000 acres of "subsidised" plantations belonging to local authorities and private persons who have received Government grants.

Some of the earlier plantations are fairly far advanced, and that of Thetford, in Norfolk, is so extensive that by the end of this planting season it will cover 30,000 acres, or an area larger than that of the New Forest.

### THE DOLLAR AND THE DOVE.

**Trade Cannot Be Limited by Imaginary Boundary Lines.**

Sounding a clarion call to the commercial and trade organizations of the Dominion to devote their energies to the prevention of war and the establishment of a permanent peace, Canon Shatford, rector of the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, declared that although trade had been one of the most fruitful causes of war, the very life of the business and commercial interests of every nation depended on peace.

Stating there could never be another war restricted to two nations, the speaker pictured the devastating effects that world wars of the future would have upon international trade. The time had passed when a nation could be independent of the rest of the world, he said. Interdependence was declared to be the law of life, and in no sphere of activity did it apply more than in trade and commerce. A recognition of this fact on the part of business men the world over would contribute much to the long-awaited era of permanent peace and world-wide prosperity.

Speaking of the movement of commerce throughout the world, Canon Shatford said that the old adage, "Trade follows the flag," was no longer true. "Trade," he said, "knows no boundaries. It cannot be limited by imaginary boundary lines. It embraces the whole world."

The Boards of Trade in Canada were called on to develop fellowships among the different provinces of the Dominion. "We want the Maritimes to feel that they are a part of Canada. We want the Western Provinces to feel that they are one with the rest of the Dominion. Let us aim to create a feeling of amity and friendship from one end of this great country to the other that will silence these whisperings of the separation of the East from the West."

### Ontario Leads in Output.

Although Ontario has but 26 of the 104 tanneries operating in Canada, the output located in the industry in that province is $25,110,814 out of a Dominion total of $50,095,917. All but 786 of the 3,325 employes engaged in tanning all over the country are located in Ontario, and the value of their work, in 1925, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was $22,209,980 in a total production of $26,141,217.

Since 1923 nineteen tanneries, chiefly small custom plants, have gone out of business. In spite of this shrinkage, the output of the tanneries for 1925, quoted above, was 2 per cent. ahead of 1924, and 10 per cent. better than 1923, and it exceeds the average of the five-year period 1921-1925 by $1,620,811, or 7 per cent.

### Canada's Farm Lands.

The average value of the occupied farm lands in Canada, including both improved and unimproved land, as well as dwelling houses, barns and stables thereon, was $37 per acre in 1926. Value was highest in British Columbia at $80 per acre and lowest in Saskatchewan at $25 per acre.

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### Where the Jews Are.

In Great Britain and Irish Free State there are only about 300,000 Jews. Ten million are to be found in Russia. Roumania and Hungary have about a million and a half each. Czecho-Slovakia, and Austria account for another million.

It is estimated that, of the total inhabitants of New York, the Jewish population of 1,750 000 represents a third. It is, however, only the centre attraction of Jews in certain places that causes them to appear a more numerous race than they really are. Most regions of the world have no Jews at all.

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## Exercising for Health

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## Chinese Wives Are Happy

A Chinese girl learns early in life that if she is to be happy she must not only become an economical and efficient housewife, but above all, she must bring to the tender relationship of marriage—wisdom—some of the old wisdom garnered from Eve — for holding her husband, says Dr. Sum Nung au-Young, in Tit-Bits. "How to preserve a husband" is a phrase often used by you in jest. But it is rare for girls to be taught anything about love. In China we place on this the highest importance.

To this end a Chinese girl cultivates a perfection of coquetry, and aims by its use to make married life attractive. She learns to be exquisite yet possessive. Adaptable, intuitive, elusive, subtle—these characteristics are found in the great majority. Modesty is highly esteemed by her and used as a power, for she is not only conventionally dressed but exhibits no great demonstrativeness.

In our country, says Dr. Sum, a wife does not take it for granted that she will hold her husband because of the bond between them. She understands that a man must be constantly wooed.

The Chinese, marriage is, as you are aware, a family matter, its details to be adjusted to the satisfaction of the household, in which the dowager mother-in-law is usually the dominant figure. Yet domestic contentment is like a magnet that draws not only the family together, but draws in a band of relatives as well, and from this is build up a strong clan life.

In Western countries there seems to be a recognized joke about the unpopular mother-in-law; this joke would not be understood in China. For although the dowager mother-in-law sways the household by her superior wisdom, she is devotion itself to the daughter-in-law. She is her friend in all quandaries, disputes, troubles, sickness. The mother-in-law always makes the gesture of generosity. She becomes a loving second mother to the girl-wife.

Is it possible, you ask, for two adult women to be happy when each is mistress under her own roof? Yes, because their positions are clearly defined. The one rarely intrudes on the other's precinct. As to the bride, she has learned as part of her education the conventional duties of a daughter-in-law, and extends courtesy and the expected demonstration of affection towards her husband's mother. Rising each morning, she carries with her own hands, not trusting a servant, a cup of tea to the elder woman, and asks if she has had a comfortable night.

Money in hundreds of Western marriages is the great bone of contention. It is rarely so in China. For the husband hands over everything to his wife, trusting her shrewdness in buying for the household. A Chinese husband is generous; what is his is hers and what is hers is her own. If this describes him it also characterizes the mother-in-law, who at the arrival of the bride drops the domestic duties which often becomes frivolous—being free to play mah-jongg all day long! She refers to the background, but a very happy background.

A wife's popularity as well as her social status in old China depended on the number of children she brought into the world, especially sons. After a mother's sons grow to manhood she is generally spoken of as a blessed woman, and her very propinquity is the most strange way thought to bring luck to other wives who desire children. Therefore a mother has no end of invitations.

The care of a baby falls almost entirely to the mother, because while servants are plentiful in China, a nursemaid is rare. With us as with you, a father tries to do his bit. And in case the baby cries at night he will walk the floor with the infant.

I do not want to say that all our marriages are equally successful and happy, concludes Dr. Sum. We have not entirely solved the great riddle of sex. For after all love is an art, marriage is a science. Together they give that combination of physical and spiritual without which love passes and fades, just as beauty grown too familiar is no longer beautiful no longer enhances, no longer leads on. We are as a people, more than any nationality I have discovered, normally balanced in sex life, which accounts for our contentment and happiness.

Our realm, our content, our indifference to worry is ever a source of puzzle to you. A journalist once inquired of a Chinese patriarch why it is our people as a nation do not worry. This patriarch replied that that was something he never worried about.

### DEALS TIME BALL.

**Wireless Has Put the Drop Ball Out of Business.**

For two generations the Signal Tower at Deal has given the time of day to passing ships by the dropping of its Time Ball. Now the tower is to be closed and the ball will drop no more.

No one seems to know the tower's age, but it is the old days it was used for semaphore and flag signalling to the ships lying in the roads between the shore and the Goodwin Sands. It was the last of a chain of signalling stations from the Admiralty in Whitehall.

With the coming of the telegraph the chain was no longer needed, and about 1862 the tower was put to a new use. It must have seemed a most yellow thing then that an electric current from Greenwich could release this huge ball, a hollow size drum 15 feet across, at the very moment the clocks of London were striking one. Outgoing ships must have found it invaluable for setting their chronometers.

Now, in the Wireless Age, it seems less startling to us that Greenwich time can be picked up anywhere. Wireless has put the Time Ball out of business, and the Signalling Tower is pensioned off, its work done.

The Time Ball was raised by a wheel worked by hand a few minutes before the hour, and when the electric current released it the fall was broken by compressed air, a rubber cushion, and six strong spiral springs. All that has now been done for the last time, for the ball has ceased to work.

**Electricity to the Rescue.**

Visitors to the Cathedral of Milan never fail to admire the beautiful red-tinted Arzo marble decorations of the Baptistery Chapel. This famous marble was beginning to run short a year or two ago, although the demand for it is always growing.

Then a director of the quarries persuaded the engineers to supply him with electricity from the water-power of Tessin, close by, and electric saws set all the marble into much finer pieces than could be made by the handsaws worked by the quarrymen. The result is that fairings with the Arzo marble are actually cheaper than before, and a trade centuries old has been saved.

**Kissing Costs $125,000 a Year.**

Kissing costs the Japanese Government $125,000 a year, even though it is officially barred as immoral and unsanitary. The sum is expended in cutting kissing scenes from motion pictures.

**Rose Water.**

Rose water was exported from Persia as far as China by the ninth century.

## HEBRIDEANS IN ALBERTA

**SCOTTISH SALT-SEA FISHERMEN SUCCESSFUL FARMERS.**

**Colony Is Something New and Unique In Canadian Colonization — Were Enabled to Start Immediately With Farming Operations.**

The Hebrideans are rapidly carving out homes in Western Canada and settling down into a happy, contented, enterprising colony, says Mary Crandall, in the Montreal Weekly Star. The experiment which was regarded a year or so ago as a desperate and almost impossible enterprise—the transplanting of three hundred salt-sea fishermen to the prairies far from the sight and sound of the sea—has proved to be more successful than even the most hopeful had expected. If the Hebrideans are homesick, and if they "still in dreams behold the Hebrides," the mountains and the moorlands of their native island, and the rugged spray-swept coast line of their sea-girt islands that fringe the west coast of Scotland, they at least have found compensation in the opportunities that their new home offers them, that more than offsets the longing for the old.

It was only when starvation confronted them that these loyal Hebrideans were persuaded to emigrate to Canada. Their own land is largely barren—a land of mountains and moorlands. Potatoes and turnips are the only sure crops; barley growing on a few of the islands. They fish, but the sea is hungry too, and claims every year some of the daring fishermen whose vessels have failed to master the waves. Little by little the population has decreased, leaving in many cases a whole island inhabited by five families or less.

Although unaccustomed to life removed from the tang of salt winds, they are more comfortably established in their new homes than they were in the dreary home island after years of continuous labor. They are finding that the new soil is not so hard to conquer as was the cruel sea that they and their ancestors had been fighting for generations, and that the new land offers them and their children a good chance for earning their livelihood.

And the credit is largely due to the women that the Hebrideans have so successfully adapted themselves to their new surroundings. They have courage, and are in the true sense, home-makers. Their very evident pride in their homes and in their culinary accomplishments augurs well for the best interests of their families in this new land. A. C. P. R. official on a recent visit to the Hebridean settlement near Red Deer, Alta., was greatly impressed by the grit, perseverance, anxiety to learn and above all by the obvious contentment of the Hebridean matrons. "I got a book and learned how to make cakes" he was told by Mrs. Neil MacLean, a mother of eight healthy children, "and one of my neighbors taught me how to make bread and I bake twice a week. I never had an oven in the I came to Canada, but we all like it better than bannock now."

Mr. and Mrs. MacLean with their children live on their new farm of 160 acres at Evarts. They have been successful from the outset they say, and have already built an extension on their house. Last year they threshed 1000 acres of grain. Mr. MacLean's mother, known to the family as "Granny" lives with two of his sisters in Red Deer. Six of the children have been attending school in the district of their farm and Mrs. MacLean states that they are all fond of their studies. "At home I couldn't get them to school for love nor gold, "and here they holler if they have to stay at home."

Mrs. MacLean's husband was a sailor and fisherman in the Hebrides. "He was always away, and I never knew when the sea would claim him as it claimed my father and brother. It was many the long stormy night that I spent on my knees praying for him and waiting on the shore, and me not knowing if it was dead or alive the waves would return him to me."

Mrs. MacLean told how she did the work herself, while her husband was busy on the farm, toiling from early dawn till dark, and never able to grow enough to feed the family. Now she has chickens and cows, cans her own fruit and vegetables for the winter, and is raising a fine flock of chickens and turkeys.

Mrs. Kirby is the cosy little home of the Galbraiths, with its fluffy little muslin curtains at the windows, and in the same district stands the farm home of the Mrs. Rodgers, built on a miniature hill which slopes to a small grove and has a front view of the long stretches of prairie. In the summer when the poplar trees are in leaf, the house is in the heart of a little sun-flecked forest that is full of the song of birds.

A short distance from Red Deer, in the vicinity of the former industrial school, are a group of twelve cottages erected by the British Immigration Society for the purpose of giving temporary accommodation to the Hebrideans while they are endeavoring to become located on farms. At present these houses are occupied for the most part by widows and their families. Work is found for the boy children who are old enough, while the younger children attend school in one of the industrial buildings, where they are quickly learning the ways of their new country. A teacher has been engaged who speaks Gaelic as well as English—for some of these children, although little Britishers, do not know one word of English. The soft Gaelic tongue sufficed in their isolated home.

Western Canada has prospect of a new industry being developed in the immigration of these people. Many of the women have a knowledge of knitting carding and homespun. When they are later assembled in groups, looms will be put up and the industry encouraged. This year some webs of Harris homespun tweed were made by the Hebridean women and sold to the Hudson Bay Company.

**LOST OPPOTUNITIES.**

**Stories of "Catches" Missed by Art Collectors.**

The history of art collecting is filled with stories of missed catches, says Answers. Every collector has been out at some time in his career when opportunity knocked at his door.

Several Bond Street dealers must regret the day when they refused to purchase at a very moderate price a torn and tattered canvas offered to them by an old lady who had journeyed from the provinces in the belief that she possessed a masterpiece. She was right and the dealers—men of vast experience—were wrong. For this same picture later appeared at Christie's famous rooms and realized nearly £50,000.

Again, for many weeks there reposed in the window of a shop in Bristol an old blue-and-white ginger-jar which many collectors examined but none would buy. Eventually the shopkeeper sold it for 12s. 6d. Very soon afterwards the purchaser sold it for £25 to the late Mr. Louis Huth, at the sale of whose collection it realized the enormous sum of £5,000. It is one of the finest Hawthorn jars in existence.

Some years ago the writer witnessed, at an important country auction, the sale of what appeared to be a box of old iron. There were many noted collectors and dealers present, but the box attracted little or no attention and was knocked down for a trifling sum. Later the "old iron" was found to be a set of the finest armor, worth four figures.

The famous King's Gold Cup, given by the Duc de Berri to Charles VI. of France in 1380 and now in the British Museum, was hawked about Paris in 1883 by a priest who wished to sell it, as the Convent of Burgos to which the cup belonged, was in need of money. Collectors to whom it was shown, doubted its authenticity, owing to its wonderful state of preservation, and it was eventually sold for its actual value—£100. The lucky purchaser was £8,000 for it!

Frasers in Leeds and now in the British Museum, was hawked about Paris in 1883 by a priest who wished to sell it, as the Convent of Burgos to which the cup belonged, was in need of money. Collectors to whom it was shown, doubted its authenticity, owing to its wonderful state of preservation, and it was eventually sold for its actual value—£100. The lucky purchaser was £8,000 for it!

All London witnessed the sale by auction of a picture of an unknown boy by a Dutch artist, but none present would offer more than £100 for it. Later it was found to be a portrait by Rembrandt, the great Dutch master, of his son Titus, and the German Government bought it for £5,000.

Less than three-quarters of a century ago the French furniture and bric-a-brac which is now so highly valued, was a drug on the market. Now a single suite of this furniture will realize $100,000 to $125,000.

**HOW COLOR AFFECTS US.**

**Can Alter Both Our Bodies and Our Minds.**

Put a spider and a wasp together under a colorless bell glass and they will fight. But put a red one and an under-one of scarlet tinge and they will at once engage in mortal combat.

Very few of us have the least idea of the power that colors or can play in our lives, and of how it can alter both our bodies and our minds.

The experiment has already been tried at Staffordshire, England, school of fitting one class-room with special glass, permitting the passage of only violet rays. Within a few weeks the boys in the class-room were found to have grown faster and gained more weight than other boys in the school.

This gives the idea that people who are too stout should fit pink panes in their windows, which would fit of the violet rays and make them slender.

For a lazy child a room with bright red walls ought to be used, for red gives energy. It would not do, however, to put the average energetic, mischievous youngster in such a room. It would excite him to all sorts of pranks.

Men who understand the action of colors say that the cosy little home of the Galbraiths, with its fluffy little muslin curtains at the windows, and in the same district stands the farm home of the Mrs. Rodgers, built on a miniature hill which slopes to a small grove and has a front view of the long stretches of prairie. In the summer when the poplar trees are in leaf, the house is in the heart of a little sun-flecked forest that is full of the song of birds.

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### Portland Cement.

Portland cement, an artificial product, is so called because it resembles Portland stone in color. Portland stone is obtained from the Isle of Portland, which is, in fact, a peninsula on the coast of Dorset, England.

### Vanity-Bag an Old Institution.

Manicure-sets and ornamental pins have been found in fancy reticules dug up near Ur of the Chaldees, proving that the modern vanity-bag is really a very old institution.

### THE REAL MERMAID.

**Manatee Gave Origin to the Legen of the Sea-Maiden.**

Sailors of by-gone days were firm believers in mermaids and sirens, and according to L. Stockwell, in an article in the Popular Pictorial Magazine, their beliefs were not altogether without foundation.

The wonderful yarns of sea-faring men clothed these creatures with loveliness beyond compare. They had flowing tresses and their singing lured men to destruction.

The writer remembers, on a voyage to India, being rather excited at the prospect of seeing a real mermaid. In a small dark shop, a strange mummified creature was exposed to view, very ugly and rather repulsive to look at. "Was it a fish, or a monkey?" one asked. But the showman only shook his head and pretended not to understand English.

The same thing is sometimes shown at country fairs as a mermaid, and really the show is not a hoax, for the strange creature is a preserved dugong or manatee, and, from their mermaidlike appearance, these creatures are classed scientifically as Sirenia, which, being interpreted, means mermaid.

A living manatee was brought to the London Zoo in 1875, but did not long survive. A second was obtained in 1889. A third lived in the British Aquarium for upwards of sixteen months. All these were fed chiefly on lettuce, though they would eat other vegetables.

One of these rather ghastly-looking animals was harpooned by a native at Perim and brought on board a mail steamer. Afterwards it was on view for a small fee, which passengers gladly paid to see this fine specimen.

It is easy to see how the manatee gave origin to the legend of the mermaid, for the general shape of the body is not unlike a woman, and they have hands like humans and sometimes vestiges of nails. Added to this, they have a habit of carrying their young pressed to them by their flippers, and of raising their heads out of the water.

The dugongs, manatees and seacows all belong to the same family, and are found in Europe, American Asia and Australia. The American manatee lives in the rivers of Florida, Mexico, Central America and the West Indies, and measures from 9 to 13 feet in length. Its fore-limbs are something like oval paddles, with no division into fingers. These forefippers are the creature's only limbs, and it is the hand-like form and use of these members that have gained it its name. The body is rather like a whale's with a wide expanded tail and a dark grey skin covered with wrinkles. These manatees live in the water of bays, lagoons and large rivers, bordering shallow water. They feed on aquatic plants that grow on the bottom.

### Death In the Carpet.

Sir Robert Jones, the eminent authority on orthopaedic work, has been pointing to the danger that sometimes lurks in carpets. A carpet in a room that had been inhabited by a tuberculosis patient was swept as an experiment, and 48 guinea pigs were fed on food mixed with the dust. Forty-seven died of acute tuberculosis. He says that a child crawling on such a carpet and placing its fingers in its mouth would be similarly affected. And what about the carpets bought at second-hand sales.


## Canned Tomato Week Special

**Metcalf's Tomatoes Corn and Peas**

**THIS WEEK ONLY**

**7 Tins**

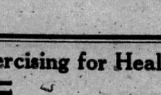
Choice Quality

**For $1.00**

**Webster's Grocery**

(Sign of Quality)





# CANADA HAS ENDORSED THE OLDSMOBILE SIX

GOVERNMENT statistics prove the public acceptance of the Oldsmobile Six. Automobile registration figures tell the story of Oldsmobile's ever-growing popularity far more graphically than words.

A comparison of the years 1926 and 1925 shows an increase, throughout Canada, of 108% in Oldsmobile Six registrations, January and February of 1927 show an increase of 133% over the same two months of last year and an increase of 1042% over the corresponding period of 1925.

These figures prove beyond question that Oldsmobile Six is succeeding, even beyond expectation, in its task of supplying to the Canadian people a six-cylinder automobile of unquestionably high quality, at a phenomenally low price.

When you have seen and driven and known Oldsmobile, you will appreciate why "Canada has endorsed the Oldsmobile Six."

*There are a few good territories still available for responsible dealers.*

*Write Olds Motor Works of Canada Limited, Oshawa, Ontario*

ROBERT McFARLAND

Dealer - Napanee

OLDSMOBILE

OF-2016


### ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

**Present Big and Widespread Work Was Started In 1773.**

Of the many excellent societies none has a more interesting origin than the Royal Humane Society.

Previous to 1773, if anyone was in an unconscious state when taken from the water, it was assumed he must be dead. No effort was made to revive him. Thousands, not really dead, must have thus been allowed to die. But in 1773, a Dr. Hawes, as the result of reading a work translated from the Dutch by Dr. Cogan, was convinced that many of the apparently drowned could be revived by artificial respiration.

He was ridiculed, but determined to prove by practical demonstration that he was right. He offered rewards to any persons who, between London and Westminster Bridges, should bring to him quickly, to an appointed place on the bank, the rescued bodies of those apparently drowned. The result was that he and his friends saved several lives. The humane work was continued for a year.

Then, as the rewards and expenses were hitting him severely, he and Dr. Cogan, with thirty-two friends, formed the "Humane Society for the Recovery of Persons Apparently Drowned." That was the beginning of the present big and widespread work of the Royal Humane Society.

Its symbol and motto—a puzzle to many—are appropriate. Flame has always been an emblem of life, and its extinction the symbol of death. So the society adopted as its emblem the picture of a boy blowing on an apparently extinguished torch, in the hope, as expressed in the Latin motto, "Perad venture a little spark may yet be hid."

Nowadays the society rewards gallantry in saving life—not only from drowning, but from dangerous coal mines, wells, and so on—with silver or bronze medals, or testimonials on vellum or parchment. Its premier award in Britain, the Stanhope Gold Medal, awarded annually to the most gallant of the silver medallists, is the "Victoria" "V.C."

The gold medallist of 1926 was Duncan L. Souter, of the Grimsby trawler Honoria. To save his mate, washed overboard, he plunged into heavy cross-seas, and fought, and won, a desperate battle for life.

### TATTERED AND TORN.

**Two Pictures That Have Had Remarkable Adventures.**

There hung recently in Burlington House, where the wonderful collection of Flemish masterpieces was on view, two pictures that have had remarkable adventures.

The other picture is "Scenes from the Life of the Virgin," painted over 500 years ago. Until a few months ago it was used as a panel on the bottom of a drawer in an old kitchen sideboard.

While attending a patient in a tenement in Birmingham, says an Old Country paper, a doctor noticed on the wall a tattered picture of the head and bust of a woman. The doctor bought it and it proved to be a portrait of Nell Gwynne by Sir Peter Lely.

Not long ago Raphael's "Holy Family" was found in the cottage of an Italian peasant, where it was serving the purpose of stopping a broken window. Raphael's pictures would appear to be unlucky. Illfated, for "La Belle Jardiniere" was picked up in a second-hand shop in Paris for forty-four francs, his "Adam and Eve," now in the Vatican, was found in a dusty corner of a shop in the Rue St. Lazare by an artist who gave a hundred francs for it and sold it a few days later for eighty thousand, whilst another art amateur picked up his "La Disputa del Sacramento" for fifty centimes.

In the Brighton art gallery is a prized picture by John Opie which had to be on the wall of one of the shelters on the front for years.

### Acrobatic Thrills.

The acrobat who thrills us on the stage of the modern music-hall is, descended from a long and honorable line of performers. His description proves this, for the word "acrobat" is made up of two ancient Greek words meaning "to go on high".

The earliest acrobats were those of rope performers, but as the art developed it included feats with trapezes and thrilling jumps.

Blondin was probably the most famous acrobat, and his name is still a household one though thirty years have elapsed since his death. He was a Frenchman, and the height of his career was reached when he crossed Niagara Falls on a rope 1,100 feet long, stretched 160 feet above water. The first attempt drew a crowd of 25,000 spectators, and subsequently he repeated the feat with variations, including crossing while blindfolded, on stilts, and, on another occasion, pushing a wheelbarrow. Most famous of his feats was his crossing of Niagara with a man on his back.

### How the Piano Got Its Name.

The pianoforte, direct descendant of the harpsichord (its other name was clavicembalo) was called by its inventor—Christofori—the clavicembalo and piano e forte—that is a clavicembalo that could be played softly or loudly—this cumbersome title was soon shortened to piano e forte, later to pianoforte, and still later, though with less accuracy, to piano. Many improvements, most of them British inventions, have developed the old piano e forte into the pianoforte of to-day, but Cristofore's original idea is still the instrument's basic foundation.

### Rose-Flavored Confectionery.

Roses are grown in China for purposes other than ornamental. They are used to flavor confectionery and home-made wine, and to perfume tea leaves.

## Pa's Son-in-Law

MOVING DAYS
THERE! I KNEW IT! TH UNDERWORLD'S GOT WISE THAT MA'S KEEPIN' THAT $50,000 NECKLACE HERE! IN TH HOUSE AND THERE'S A CROOK COME T' GET IT!
SON-IN-LAW — BY WELL
UH-BY GOLLY, TH KID'S ON TH OUTSIDE OF TH' ONLY DOOR T' MA'S ROOM? WHEN HE GETS IN THERE I'LL SEE THAT HE STAYS THERE!
INSTON
CALL TH COPS, STUPID! I GOT A CROOK LOCKED IN HERE!
WHAT D'YOU'VE LOCKED A CROOK IN THERE ALONE WITH MOTHAH?
H-HOLY SOCKS! IS MA IN THERE? I DIDN'T KNOW THAT!
WELL—IN THAT CASE, NEVER MIND TH COPS—CALL AN AMBULANCE FOR TH' POOR YEGG!
Edwellington

Peerless Poultry Fencing

We can supply you with any height from 3 to 8 feet of this strong, sturdy fence. No boards or top rails necessary. Five times as serviceable as netting. It gives your flock real protection. All styles of Peerless Farm, Poultry or Lawn Fence carried in stock.

WILSON'S HARDWARE
Napanee, Ont.



Radios and Batteries

Authorized Dealers for Stromberg-Carlson and DeForest Crossley Radios

These sets can be heard any night by appointment.

We carry a full line of Eveready Radio Batteries; all styles and prices. Phones and Speakers.

We have just installed one of the latest type Chargers to look after your car or radio storage battery.

Get your Radio License from us

Then if you are about to wire your house, or have any of your wiring equipment altered give us a call. Estimates given freely.

The Thermo Water Heater has no equal.

We carry a complete line of Fixtures, Shades, Heating Appliances, Irons, Toasters, Percolators, Curling Tongues.

National Electric Ranges; also the Beach Electric Range.

Floor Waxer and Polisher to rent

Get Radio License before April 1st and save trouble as all Radios have to be licensed before that date.

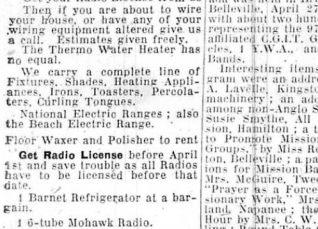
1 Barnet Refrigerator at a bargain.

1 6-tube Mohawk Radio.

Vine's Electric Shop

Market Square. — 'Phone 367
Residence Phone 112-F.





WHERE RESTS YOUR LOVED ONE

there place the most enduring, the most beautiful evidence of your affection and devotion possible to obtain—a monument in imperishable Marble or Granite, designed, carved and erected by us, specialists in this work.

We will make special designs for you at the lowest possible cost.

Talk it over with

WM. M. HOWITT,
Napanee, - Ontario



Having a Large Stock of Flour, Feeds, and Grain

A lot of damaged and wet Grain at Sacrificed Prices if taken at once.

All kinds of Grain and Seeds, and Hay, in car lots.

Also Frost Fencing and Gates.

Subscribers call for your Directory

Fred A. Perry

Opposite Campbell House



FREE!

One pair candlesticks given away with every 50c. tin Rogers' Brushing Lacquer. Easy to apply, dries in 30 minutes. All shades.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.


## BELLEVILLE BOY WINS THE CONTEST

The finals in the oratory contest for this district were held on Friday night at the Kingston Collegiate Institute and there was a splendid attendance of people who heard clever, sane and well-delivered addresses by representatives of the various district schools on the subject of "Canada's Diamond Jubilee and Her Achievement Since Confederation." Nine addresses were given in all, the following taking part: Kingston, William Leonard; Belleville Alan Sprague; Napanee, Edith MacMorine; Brockville St. Mary's, Alexander McNeill; Brockville Collegiate, Munro Beatty; Trenton, James Dolan; Lyndhurst, Bessie Sheffield; Lansdowne, Robert Stringer.

The judges for the contest were His Honor Judge H. A. Lavell, Very Rev. Dean Craig and Professor G. H. Clarke. The winners were Alan Sprague, of Belleville; Edith MacMorine, of Napanee, and Bessie Sheffield, of Lyndhurst.

Judge Lavell, in announcing the decision, spoke of the difficulty made in the schools since the school days of the judges of this contest. He said that at that time none could get up and speak as these contestants had done and he stated it was wonderful what the schools had done in this respect.

The winner of this district, Alan Sprague, of Belleville, will go into the provincial championship at Toronto. There are fourteen districts all told and the contest grades up to provincial winner, Canadian winner, international winner and ultimately the world championship.

## BELLEVILLE PRESBYTERIAL OF W.M.S. OF UNITED CHURCH

ACTIVE MISSIONARY SPIRIT SHOWN IN REPORTS

The first annual meeting of the Belleville Presbyterial of the W.M.S. of the United Church of Canada was held in Bridge St. Church Belleville, April 27th and 28th, with almost two hundred delegates representing the 97 Auxiliaries, 7 affiliated C.G.I.T. Groups, 16 Circles, 4 Y.W.A., and 49 Mission Bands.

Interesting items on the program were an address by Mrs. H. A. Laverdie, Kingston, on W.M.S. machinery; an address on work among non-Anglo Saxons by Miss Susie Smythe, All People's Mission, Toronto; a talk "How Best to Promote Missions in C.G.I.T. Groups," by Miss Robina Templeton, Belleville; a paper "Suggestions for Mission Band Work," by Mrs. McGuire, Tweed; a paper, "Prayer as a Force in our Missionary Work," Mrs. Jas. Craigland, Napanee; the Quiet Half Hour by Mrs. C. W. Barrett, Stirling; Christian Stewardship and Finance, conducted by Mrs. F. W. White, Bayside; and the reports of and conferences by the Presbyterial secretaries of the different departments.

The Presbyterial meeting in 1928 is to be held in Picton and officers elected were:

Hon. Pres.—Mrs. S. Russell.
Pres.—Mrs. M. E. Wilson, Amelia-burg.
Vice-President's—Mrs. G. Perry, Napanee; Mrs. F. H. P. Anderson, Newburg; Mrs. F. W. White, Bayside; Mrs. A. D. Way, Picton; Mrs. W. H. Hicks, Madoc.
Rec.-Secretary—Mrs. S. C. Gay, Foxboro.
Corresponding Sec'y—Mrs. J. G. Sills, Foxboro.
Treasurer—Miss L. Brown, Belleville.
Sec'y Christian Stewardship and Finance—Mrs. George Finlay, Strathcona.
Assoc. Helpers' Sec'y—Mrs. T. O. Bennett, Shannonville.
Strangers' Secretary—Miss A. Hume, Stirling.
Sec'y of Y. W. Work—Mrs. A. B. Sellery, Belleville.
M. B. Sec'y—Mrs. G. A. Harris, Madoc.
Supply Sec'y—Miss A. Thompson, Napanee.
"M. M." Sec'y—Mrs. H. Hill, Belleville.
Literature Sec'y—Miss Ruth Wallbridge, Deseronto.
Press Sec'y—Mrs. Jas. Laughland, Napanee.
Finance Committee—Mrs. Geo. Finlay, Miss L. Brown, Mrs. Geo. Emery, Mrs. John Laird, Mrs. C. Sharpe and the five Vice Presidents.
Nom. Committee—Mrs. F. W. White, Mrs. A. D. Way, Mrs. Decelles, Mrs. F. L. Hooper, Mrs. F. A Harrison, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Jas. Wilson.

## PRAISES CONDITIONS IN CANADA

British Commission Approves Adaptability and Wages Elimination.

The Industrial Commission, headed by Sir William Mackenzie, which was sent to Canada and the United States to study industrial conditions has issued a voluminous report, which is more in the nature of a commentary on conditions than of definite recommendation to British industry.

The committee finds that "the adaptability shown by all engaged in industry to promote efficiency and productivity and to eliminate waste, is particularly noticeable" and remarks upon the great advantage to industry of "horizontal" trusts whose success was declared undoubtable in causing cheaper production, widened markets, greater employment and higher wages.

The report also considers that the extension of instalment buying is a factor in American prosperity.

Defects in British industry are only hinted at in the reference to comparisons with the different industrial spirit prevailing in the United States and the fact that organized labor in the United States is adapting itself to changed conditions.

The report says that any attempt at comparison in general terms between the efficiency of the British worker and the American worker is almost impossible, and that individual efficiency largely a question of confidence between the management and its workers.

## GRACE-UNITED CHURCH

REV. W. P. WOODGER, B.A., Minister.

10.30 a.m.—Public Worship. Special Mother's Day service and Go-to-Sunday School Sunday.
11.45 a.m.—Sunday School and Adult Classes.
Monday 7.30 p.m.—Young People's League.
Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.—Prayer meeting.

Visitors cordially invited to all services.


Roofing.

Use Johns-Mansville asbestos, asphalt, slate surfaced shingles and roll roofing. Will not burn or rot.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.


Notice.

The insurance business formerly conducted by the late M. G. Bogart has been taken over by J. W. Metzler.

C. B. DALY,
19-f Executor.

### Milk Embargo Raised on Eastern Ontario.

Washington, April 26.—The embargo placed by the United States on milk shipped from Eastern Ontario has been lifted. The embargo was imposed five weeks ago, because of a typhoid epidemic in Montreal. The embargo area at that time was set as within a radius of two hundred miles from the city of Montreal, but with the exception so far as the province of Quebec is concerned for the present.

### Presentation to Officer.

A very pleasing function took place at the Armouries Wednesday night when at the close of a very sumptuous banquet, Lieut. H. Leroy Babcock was presented with a complete dinner set by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of "B" Co., Frontenac Regiment, the presentation being made by Mr. Grant Faulkland. Babcock has been an indefatigable worker in the interests of "B" Co. and the gift which was presented showed in a slight measure the esteem in which this popular officer is held by his comrades.

### New Arrangement for Handling of Tourists' Automobiles Between Cobourg and Rochester.

The Ontario Car Ferry Company of the Canadian National Railways takes pleasure in announcing that arrangements have been completed for the handling of tourists' automobiles between Cobourg, Ont. and Genesee Dock, N.Y., via the steamers Ontario No. 3 and Ontario No. 2, commencing with the scheduled summer service on May 28th.

This new arrangement will undoubtedly prove of great convenience to automobile tourists who will be able to take full advantage of this attractive and pleasant route between Central Ontario and Central New York State. Only a limited number of cars may be handled on any one trip of the steamers, and in view of the anticipated heavy traffic, it will be necessary to make reservations in advance through the Agent at Cobourg. The charge for each automobile will be $12.50 each way.

Tourists will also require to comply with the regulations of the Canadian and United States Customs respecting the export and entry of their cars. 23-b

### I.O.O.F. District Meeting Was Held.

On Monday evening of last week, a district meeting of Encampment Patriarchs, I.O.O.F., was held in the Oddfellows' Temple, Kingston, when large delegations were present from Genanoque Encampment No. 89 and Mt. Zerarat Encampment No. 124, Napanee. The members of Limestone City Encampment exemplified the work for a class of twenty candidates from Gananoque and Kingston. After the business of the evening had been disposed of, the members and their guests were entertained at a splendid luncheon prepared by Louise Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah. D.D.G.P. Ross McRae acted as toastmaster and Patriarchs B. Kemp, G. Maslin, Mayor W. J. Wilson, of Gananoque, and M. H. Roe, Napanee, responded for the visitors and R. D. Sloan spoke on behalf of Limestone City Encampment. The toast to the ladies was proposed by Jack Elder and A. Haffner, and responded to by Mrs. McAdow. Also speaking of conditions in this district, D.D.G.P. McRae reported that the encampment was in a flourishing, healthy condition and would show a very large increase in membership this year, largely due to the hearty co-operation and good fellowship which exists between all encampments. This meeting was the largest ever held in Encampment Oddfellowship in Kingston. A very pleasant evening was brought to a close with the singing of the National Anthem.

"Show me Thy ways, O Lord, teach me Thy paths," Ps. 25-4; "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," Mark 15-15; "He died for all, that they which live should not henceforth live unto themselves, but unto Him which died for them and rose again," II. Cor. 5-15; "This is my commandment that ye love one another, as I have loved you," John 15-12; "Blessed are all they that put their trust in Him," Ps. 2-12; "I will praise Thee, O Lord, with my whole heart," Ps. 9-1; "Those that seek Me early shall find Me," Prov. 8-17.

Teach us to love each other, Lord
As we are loved of Thee;
For none are truly born of God
Who live in eternity.

A BIBLE LOVER.


Always fresh! Your favorite Laura Secord Candy, direct from the Toronto studio, at Wallace's, 60c. a lb.


## TRINITY UNITED CHURCH

Rev. W. R. Tanton, Pastor.

Special services for Mother's Day and Go-to-Sunday School Sunday.
10.30—Sunday School.
11.00—Joint session of the Church and the School with special program.
6.30—Organ recital.
7.00 p.m.—Evening worship.
Rev. Roy Rickard, M.R.E., will preach.
Wednesday, 7.30—Annual congregational meeting and social.
Friday, 8 p.m.—Ready Helpers' Pie Social.
Wed. May 4th.—Young Peoples' play, "Pee of My Heart."

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church:
Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.
8.00—Holy Communion.
W. A. Corporate Communion and Thank Offering.
10.30—Morning prayer.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening prayer.
Wednesday, May 4th; 8 p.m., B. Q. C. U. service. Preacher, Rev. F. H. Cosgrave, Provost of Trinity College.

### An Egg Within an Egg.

Who ever saw an egg within an egg? A perfectly formed egg inside the shell of another egg. If you wish to see one take a look in the show window of The Graham Co. This peculiar egg was brought into the M. B. Mills Hatchery last week by Mr. Whiteman, of Lonsdale, and is the product of a Leghorn hen.

### Train Service Changes, Sunday, May 1st, 1927, Canadian National Railways.

A number of train service changes will be made by Canadian National Railways on the above date. Leave Napanee 1.44 a.m. daily for Toronto instead of 2.32 a.m.; Leave Napanee 2.48 a.m., daily for Ottawa instead of 3.56 a.m. All trains operated on Eastern Standard Time. Full particulars from Canadian National Agents.

### THE KOOTENAY WAPITI.

Are Now Numbered In Herds of Thousands.

Threatened with complete extinction less than twenty-five years ago, the Kootenay wapiti, or elk, under the practical protection of the British Columbia game laws, have "come back" and multiplied so rapidly in late years that they are now numbered in herds of thousands, according to a statement given to the Canadian Press by J. E. French, big game hunter and guide, who accompanied an expedition of the Field Museum of Chicago into the haunts of the wapiti recently.

"No more remarkable example of the excellent results of careful big game conservation exists to-day in Canada than the large numbers of Kootenay wapiti," Mr. French is quoted as saying, and he further expressed the opinion that it would be safe to allow hunting under a very limited bag for an indefinite period, at least.

Probably many people will recognize this noblest of all the deer family by the better-known name of elk. In times long gone by its range was as extensive as that of the buffalo. About the only difference between these two hardy quadrupeds was that the latter ranged further west and not so far north as the bison. Of the many millions that formerly existed in the western part of Canada and the Northern United States there is but a shadow of their former numbers left, and their range is very limited.

In British Columbia there are two main herds not counting some few scattered here and there, and one that was introduced in the Lillooet district. One, the smaller of these two herds, is located in a densely timbered section of Vancouver Island. The other, the largest of the kind, is in the high park country and semi-dry belt of the Rockies of East Kootenay. These Kootenay animals average larger and finer than those of the coast, and compare very favorably with the best of the United States herd in Yellowstone Park. They have the distinction of being the only wapiti in Canada for which an open season exists.

### The Magyars.

The Magyars are the ruling class in Hungary. They are a branch of the Mongolia family and are related to the Finns. They settled in Hungary in the ninth century and dominated the country even after Hungary had been joined to Austria. The present settlement of the Magyars as an independent republic.

### Foreigners Not Wanted.

French or foreign firms established in France who wish to employ a worker who is not of French nationality must now get permission from the French Ministry of Labor.

### Butterflies Like Purple.

Purple is the favorite color of butterflies, says a British zoologist.

A small Ad. in the "Want" column in the Napanee Express will bring results.


Golfing Supplies.

We are in a position to offer a complete set of clubs, including Driver, Mid-iron, Mashie, and Putter for only $8.75.

Brassie may be substituted for Driver, or Niblic for Mashie.

With White Canvas Caddie Bag the same set sells at $10.75, and with heavier bags, can be supplied at $12.75 up.

This set is of good quality, and will give the beginner the best of service. These clubs can be supplied separately.

Ask our prices on all Golfing Supplies.

PAUL'S BOOKSTORE


BAY CIRCUIT

Rev. R. J. Merriam, Pastor

Anderson Church Sunday School 10 a.m.; Public Worship 11 a.m.
Sand Hill Church: Sunday School 2 p.m.; Public Worship 3 p.m.
Greina Church: Sunday School 10.30 a.m.; Public Worship 7.30 p.m.
Mother's Day service with special music.

### FLOWER NAMES.

Helen Grice Tells How Plants Received Their Names.

To understand the meaning of the name of a flower is to enhance its beauty and attractiveness. In the name, quite often a botanist's life long devotion to nature is epitomized, writes Helen Grice, in the London Daily Express.

Among these we find the rambling purple Wistaria, called after the American, Caspar Wistar; the dahlia, after Andrew Dahl, the Swede, who discovered it in Mexico; the camellia, after Camelli, who brought the flower from the East.

Round others there hangs the glamor of old-world myths and folklore. Primroses, in the time when fairies were called the good-folk we have the name fox-glove, which really means folks-glove. Mint was not always just a prosaic appetiser; once it was an ethereally beautiful girl named Menthe, who was transformed into this plant by her rival, the wrathful goddess Proserpina; and hyacinth is another regretful example of mortal frailty when in combat with the Greek gods. Apollo, in the blood of the boy, Hyacinthus, sprang this flower, when he was destroyed by Jealous Zephyr in his wrath.

In the garden, in the tangled hedgerows, and sometimes on a windswept heath, fallen empires claim remembrance through a flower's name. Anemone is the old Greek, meaning "wind flower," so named because this plant, they believed, loves high places. Aster means "star," clematis is from the Greek "Klema," a twig. As the heliotrope is supposed always to turn sunwards it is composed of two words, "helios," sun, and "tropos," turning.

Marigold is named after the Virgin Mary. Daisy is the Anglo-Saxon "daegeseage"—the day's eye. Lilac breathes of the East and is called lellak in Turkey and lilaj in Persia; tulip comes from the Persian "Thoulyban," turban. Pansy is the French "pensee," thought, and the mignonette smells sweeter by its name, for in French it is the diminutive form of "Mignon," darling.

If we hesitate a moment by the honey-filled flower and let our imagination build the walls of a Roman temple round us, down its dim and columned vastness will come the pungent smell of incense as priest priests are burning it on their altars for the sake of its fragrance. Its name comes from the Roman "thymus," sacrifice.

### THE GAME OF CHESS.

Even Language of Players Comes From the Romantic East.

The royal game of chess was played, in substantially the present form, 1,400 years ago, says an Old Country paper.

Really, the game may be older even than that, for time-defying devotees boasted that the game had been played by the grandees of Troy and ancient Egypt. That statement may be open to some doubt, but even the sceptics admit that a war game of some sort, played on a board, was probably familiar to the Pharaohs and the great men of ancient Greece, and it is possibly out of this earlier pastime that modern chess has grown.

Chess sets of the Far East are the games to reach the British Isles. It is only a month or two ago that some curious Siamese chessmen were acquired by the British Museum on permanent loan. These chessmen were found in a cottage at Witchampton, near Wimborne, Dorset, England. One of them is carved with tenth century Anglo-Saxon characters, and each of the pieces may be 1,000 years old.

Apart from the fact that the rules of chess have changed very little in the course of 1,400 years, the "language" of the game still links it up with the Eastern lands where it was first played.

Thus, "checkmate" is "sheikh mat," an Arabic sentence meaning "the chief is dead." And the name "rook," which is often used in talking of the castle, is the Indian "rukh," a chariot. In ancient sets of chessmen you will almost invariably find a chariot taking the place of the modern castle.

### The Deed Not the Intent.

An amusing story is told in Mr. James Burnley's "Millionaires and Kings of Enterprise" of how a well-known American philanthropist unwittingly induced the children attending the Sunday school of which he was superintendent to commit petty larceny. Wishing to build a new mission school, he made an appeal to the children each to bring at least one brick as a contribution towards the construction. The response greatly exceeded the millionaire's expectations, many of the children bringing two or three bricks each, and some as many as they could carry. The school being a very large one, the result was a stack of building material which filled the heart of the superintendent. His gratification suddenly gave place to a very different feeling, however, when, later on, an irate builder called upon the wealthy man, and indignantly demanded payment for the pile of bricks standing in the school playground, which had been removed without permission from his —the builder's—premises.

### More Water for New York.

A water delivery tunnel from Hillside reservoir, Yonkers, to the boroughs of the Bronx, Queen's and Brooklyn, New York, is being constructed at a cost of $64,000,000. The new tunnel will increase the water pressure in those boroughs. It is calculated that the tunnel will be built in seven years.

### Goats Climb Trees.

Driven by overpopulation to eating tree bark and seaweed from the ocean, the wild goats of Guadalupe Island are changing their habits and in some respect their form. They are learning to climb leaning trees in search of foliage.

### The Earth's Rainfall.

The daily rainfall of the earth amounts to about 16,000,000 tons a second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"After taking Adlerika I can eat anything and sleep like a log. had gas over the stomach and couldn't keep down food nor sleep." (signed) R. C. Miller. ONE spoonful Adlerika removes GAS and often brings surprising relief to the stomach. Stops that full, bloated feeling. Often brings out old waste matter you never thought was in your system. Excellent for chronic constipation. Wallace's Drug Store.



If You Burn Wood.

Try a good big load of Wilson's Mill Blocks at $4.00. This is kiln dried hardwood, free from bark, and a good size for any stove or range

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Just where you need it.
Just as you need it.
That's REAL Coal Service.
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WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Patsy Ruth Miller, who plays the exotic role of Zelie, the Greek dancing girl, in "THE WHITE BLACK SHEEP," Richard Barthelmess' latest feature.

Also two good comedies.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

You have not seen Mix in his best, until you see him in his latest Fox film, "NO MAN'S GOLD."

Also a two reel comedy.

And a two reel Western.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

"THE STORM BREAKER." Universal Jewel production, starring House Peters, with a great supporting cast.

And a special comedy.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

Napanee's Leading Theatre
The Home of Good Photo Plays.


Presenting the beauties of Canada to tourists, ROD AND GUN AND CANADIAN SILVER FOX NEWS appears this month as a special Dominion of Canada Tourist number. The May issue is featured by a special section, profusely illustrated, in which the countless attractions which Canada has to offer are laid before tourists. An editorial written by Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, welcomes visitors to the Dominion.

The articles and stories contained in the issue cover practically all provinces from New Brunswick to British Columbia, a wide field and full of interesting material, fiction and fact, for those interested in hunting, fishing and outdoor life. Seasonable articles are contained in the regular departments on Fishing, Guns and Ammunition, Outdoor Talk and Kennel.

ROD AN DGUN AND CANADIAN SILVER FOX NEWS is published monthly by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ont.


Rum, Honey and Tamarac Balsam is the best preparation we know of for stubborn coughs and colds. 35c. a bottle at Wallace's.



Doubling the Arguments for Saving

ALL that can be said in favor of opening a savings account in the Standard Bank may be repeated with greater emphasis as regards a joint savings account. Joint accounts are primarily for conjunction of depositors, but where two people are bound together by common interests, the moral is well de. the practical value of working together, planning their financial betterment and the aim of a joint bank account is clearly evident. The Standard Bank solicits your joint savings account.

BANKING FIFTY YEARS

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

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Write for the College catalogue.

dec21 I. L. MOORE, Principal.



Making a Convenience Of a Business

Many there are who make of a legitimate and well-established business nothing but a convenience—a place from which to get odds and ends when there is no time to go farther afield. They do not hesitate to send their good money away for many things they need, and which could just as satisfactorily and much more promptly be supplied by their home merchants and dealers. No business, no matter of what nature, can long exist on this sort of patronage. Nor is it fair to expect that it should. The public expect to receive services as and when they demand it; but many do not do their part in making this possible.

There are manufacturing industries with fairly complete equipment which, because of such lack of consideration, are idle much of the time. It must be patent to all that a busy plant can operate much more cheaply than one which is working only on part time. Therefore it should be the policy of all to place their business of whatever kind it may be with the local plant or factory to the end that it may be kept reasonably busy and thus be in a position to give its best service.

When it is printed matter of any kind, remember the plant and equipment of

The Napanee Express Printing House



Issued by the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association
313 Manning Chambers, Toronto.

## MORTGAGE SALE

Under and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale there will be offered for sale by Public Auction at the office of the Sheriff of the County of Lennox and Addington, in the Court House, in the Town of Napanee, at the hour of two o'clock p.m. on

SATURDAY, MAY 14th, 1927.

the following property, namely:

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of lands and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Camden in the County of Lennox and Addington, and Province of Ontario, containing by admeasurement thirty acres (30), be the same more or less and being composed of parts of lots Nos. 22 and 23, concession 1, and part of lot No. 22, concession 2, and part of the original road allowance between concessions 1 and 2, in the said township, and which said parcel may be more particularly described as follows:

PARCEL NO. TWO.

Commencing at a point where an iron bar has been planted in the northerly limit of a travelled road between Newburgh and Camden East, which point is distant six hundred and twenty-two feet (622 ft.) measured in a course north eighty-seven degrees and thirty minutes (87 degrees, 30 min.) west being along the northerly limit of the said road from where the same is intersected by a fence forming the existing line between the east and west halves of the said township of number 23; thence north eighty-seven degrees and thirty minutes (87 degrees, 37 min.) west one hundred and thirty-four feet and nine inches (134 ft. and 9 in.) along the said northerly limit of the said road to an angle in the same; thence south six-four degrees and fifty minutes (64 degrees, 4 min.) west six hundred and thirty-two feet and nine inches (632 ft. and 9 in.) being still along the said limit of road to an angle in the same; thence south sixty-six degrees and nineteen minutes (66 degrees, 19 min.) west six hundred and thirty feet and five inches (630 ft. 5 in.) being still along the said northerly limit of road where an iron bar has been planted in the line of an old fence running northerly and forming the westerly limit of the said east and township lot No. 22; thence south thirty degrees and fifty-nine minutes (30 degrees, 59 min.) west along the said existing limit four hundred and sixty-eight feet (468 ft.) to an angle in the said fence; thence south thirty-three degrees and ten minutes (33 degrees, 10 min.) west two hundred feet (200 ft.) to an angle in the said fence; thence north forty-four degrees and thirty minutes (44 degrees, 30 min.) west three hundred and two feet (302 ft.) to an angle in the said fence; thence north nine degrees and fifty minutes (49 degrees and 50 min.) west one hundred and thirty feet (130 ft.) to an angle in the said fence; thence north thirty-nine degrees (39 degrees) west one hundred and three feet (103 ft.) to an angle in the said fence; thence north thirty degrees and thirty minutes (30 degrees, 30 min.) west still along the said fence and its production northerly in all a distance of one hundred and twenty feet (120 ft.) more or less to the centre line of the Napanee River; thence easterly following the said centre line of the Napanee river to a point where the same would be intersected by the southerly limit of the allowance for road between concessions 2 and 3 of the said township; thence north sixty-one degrees and four minutes (61 degrees, 4 min.) east along the said limit of the said road allowance three hundred and ninety feet (390 ft.), more or less to where an iron bar has been planted at the intersection of the southerly limit of the said road allowance and the most southerly limit of the right of way of what was formerly the Bay of Quinte Railway; thence south eighty-seven degrees and twenty-eight minutes (87 degrees, 28 min.) east along the said limit of the right of way of what was formerly the Bay of Quinte Railway one hundred and two feet and four inches (150 ft. 4 in.) to where an iron bar has been planted; thence south two degrees and fifteen minutes (2 degrees, 15 min.) east one hundred and fifty-three feet (153 ft.) to an iron bar planted; thence south sixty-five degrees and twenty-eight minutes (65 degrees, 28 ft.) east one hundred and fifty-six feet (156 ft.) to an iron bar planted; thence south eighty-three degrees and fourteen minutes (83 degrees, 14 min.) east one hundred and fifty-one feet and six inches (151 ft., 6 in.) to an iron bar planted; thence south seventy-eight degrees and seventy-nine minutes (78 degrees, 29 min.) east one hundred and twenty-one feet and eight inches (121 ft. and 8 in.) to an iron bar planted; thence north seventy-seven degrees and seventeen minutes (77 degrees, 17 min.) east one hundred and two inches (217 ft. and 2 in.) to an iron bar planted; thence south eighty-eight degrees and forty minutes (88 degrees, 40 min.) east one hundred and eight inches (108 ft. and 8 in.) to a bar planted in the existing limit between the east and west halves of the said township lot No. 25; thence in a general course of about one thirty-one degrees and forty-six minutes (31 degrees and 46 min.) east along the said existing line dividing the east and west halves of the said lot number 25, a distance of two hundred and seventy-three feet (273 ft.) more or less to an iron bar planted in the said limit and which point is distant four hundred and thirty-six feet (436 ft.) measured in a course north thirty-one degrees and forty-seven minutes (31 degrees and 47 min.) west from where the said existing line between the east and west halves of the said Lot No. 23 intersects the northerly limit of the aforesaid road between Newburgh and Camden East; thence in a northerly direction following the windings and turnings of the said road a distance of four hundred and fifty-five feet (455 ft.) to where an iron bar has been planted at the intersection of the said fence with the old fence running southerly; thence south eight degrees and thirty-three minutes (8 degrees, 33 min.) east along the said old fence two hundred and forty-two feet (242 ft.) to the iron bar planted at the place of beginning, which said parcel of land is shown tinted pink on plan of survey by Ontario Land Surveyors Speight and Van Nostrand and dated 24th of September, 1918, attached to a deed dated the tenth day of January, 1919, from the Mount Paper Mills, Limited, to Maurice E. Preisch conveying the herein described lands to the said Maurice E. Preisch, which said deed was registered in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of Lennox and Addington in book 28 for the township of Camden on the 2nd day of June, A.D., 1919 as No. 14609;

Together with all water and water power and rights and easements for the use and development thereof on the said lands or appurtenant thereto or used in connection therewith and all buildings, mills, and machinery erected thereon and used for the manufacture of pulp and paper.

It is the real meaning and true intent of all such parties hereto that the property hereby conveyed shall include all the interest of the mortgagor in all these parts of said lots formerly owned by Specialty Paper Mills, Limited, and mortgaged to the grantee, together with all buildings, premises, appliances, machinery, plant and tools whether specifically enumerated or not belonging to or used in connection with the paper mills erected upon said lands.

PARCEL NO. TWO.

(1) One hundred and eighty-six thousandths of one acre (.186 ac.) be the same more or less and being composed of a part of the east half of lot number 23 in concession of the said township and which said parcel may be more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a point where an iron bar has been planted in the northerly limit of a travelled road between Newburgh and Camden East, which point is distant six hundred and twenty-two feet (622 ft.) measured in a course north eighty-seven degrees and thirty minutes (87 degrees, 30 min.) west being along the northerly limit of the said road from where the same is intersected by a fence forming the existing line between the east and west halves of the said township of number 23; thence north eighty-seven degrees and thirty minutes (87 degrees, 37 min.) west one hundred and thirty-four feet and nine inches (134 ft. and 9 in.) along the said northerly limit of the said road to an angle in the same; thence south six-four degrees and fifty minutes (64 degrees, 4 min.) west six hundred and thirty-two feet and nine inches (632 ft. and 9 in.) being still along the said limit of road to an angle in the same; thence south sixty-six degrees and nineteen minutes (66 degrees, 19 min.) west six hundred and thirty feet and five inches (630 ft. 5 in.) being still along the said northerly limit of road where an iron bar has been planted in the line of an old fence running northerly and forming the westerly limit of the said east half of lot number 23; thence south thirty degrees and fifty-nine minutes (30 degrees, 59 min.) west along the said existing limit four hundred and sixty-eight feet (468 ft.) to an angle in the said fence; thence south thirty-three degrees and ten minutes (33 degrees, 10 min.) west two hundred feet (200 ft.) to an angle in the said fence; thence north forty-four degrees and thirty minutes (44 degrees, 30 min.) west three hundred and two feet (302 ft.) to an angle in the said fence; thence north nine degrees and fifty minutes (49 degrees and 50 min.) west one hundred and thirty feet (130 ft.) to an angle in the said fence; thence north thirty-nine degrees (39 degrees) west one hundred and three feet (103 ft.) to an angle in the said fence; thence north thirty degrees and thirty minutes (30 degrees, 30 min.) west still along the said fence and its production northerly in all a distance of one hundred and twenty feet (120 ft.) more or less to the centre line of the Napanee River; thence easterly following the said centre line of the Napanee river to a point where the same would be intersected by the southerly limit of the allowance for road between concessions 2 and 3 of the said township; thence north sixty-one degrees and four minutes (61 degrees, 4 min.) east along the said limit of the said road allowance three hundred and ninety feet (390 ft.), more or less to where an iron bar has been planted at the intersection of the southerly limit of the said road allowance and the most southerly limit of the right of way of what was formerly the Bay of Quinte Railway; thence south eighty-seven degrees and twenty-eight minutes (87 degrees, 28 min.) east along the said limit of the right of way of what was formerly the Bay of Quinte Railway one hundred and two feet and four inches (150 ft. 4 in.) to where an iron bar has been planted; thence south two degrees and fifteen minutes (2 degrees, 15 min.) east one hundred and fifty-three feet (153 ft.) to an iron bar planted; thence south sixty-five degrees and twenty-eight minutes (65 degrees, 28 ft.) east one hundred and fifty-six feet (156 ft.) to an iron bar planted; thence south eighty-three degrees and fourteen minutes (83 degrees, 14 min.) east one hundred and fifty-one feet and six inches (151 ft., 6 in.) to an iron bar planted; thence south seventy-eight degrees and seventy-nine minutes (78 degrees, 29 min.) east one hundred and twenty-one feet and eight inches (121 ft. and 8 in.) to an iron bar planted; thence north seventy-seven degrees and seventeen minutes (77 degrees, 17 min.) east one hundred and two inches (217 ft. and 2 in.) to an iron bar planted; thence south eighty-eight degrees and forty minutes (88 degrees, 40 min.) east one hundred and eight inches (108 ft. and 8 in.) to a bar planted in the existing limit between the east and west halves of the said township lot No. 25; thence in a general course of about one thirty-one degrees and forty-six minutes (31 degrees and 46 min.) east along the said existing line dividing the east and west halves of the said lot number 23

# The Gods of Mars

By EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

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"Know you, O judges and people of Helium," he said, "that John Carter, one time Prince of Helium, has returned, by his own statement, from the valley Dor and even from the temple of Issus itself.

"That, in the presence of many men of Helium, he has blasphemed against the sacred Iss, and against the valley Dor, and the lost sea of Korus, and the holy therns themselves, and even against Issus, goddess of death and life eternal.

"And know you further by witness of thine own eyes that we slew him here now upon the pedestal of truth that he has indeed returned from these sacred precincts in the face of our ancient customs and in violation of the sanctity of our ancient religion.

"He who be once dead may not live again. He who attempts it must be made dead forever. Judges, your duty lies plain before you—there can be no testimony in contravention of truth. What reward shall be meted to John Carter in accordance with the acts he has committed?"

"Death!" shouted one of the judges.

And then a man sprang to his feet in the audience and, raising his hand on high, cried, "Justice, justice, justice!"

It was Kantos Kan, and as all eyes turned toward him he leaped past the Zodangan soldiery and sprang upon the platform.

"What manner of justice is this?" he cried to Zat Arras. "The defendant has not been heard, nor has he had an opportunity to call others to his behalf. In the name of the people of Helium, I demand fair and impartial treatment for the Prince of Helium."

A great cry rose from the audience then, "Justice, justice, justice!" And Zat Arras dared not deny them.

"Speak, then," he snarled, turning to me. "But Blaspheme not against the things that are sacred upon Barsoom."

"Men of Helium," I cried, turning to the spectators and speaking over the heads of my judges, "how can John Carter expect justice from the men of Zodanga? He cannot, nor does he ask it.

"It is to the men of Helium that he states his case, nor does he appeal for mercy to any. It is not in his own cause that he speaks now; it is in yours, in the cause of your wives and daughters and of wives and daughters yet unborn.

"It is to save them from the unthinkably atrocious indignities that I have seen heaped upon the fair women of Barsoom in the place men call the temple of Issus. It is to save them from the plant men, from the fangs of the white apes of Dor, from the cruelty of the holy therns, from all that the cold, dead Iss carries them to from homes of love and happiness.

"Sits there any man here who does not know the history of John Carter—how he came among you from another world, and rose from a prisoner among the green men, through torture and persecution, to a place high among the highest of Barsoom?

"Nor ever did you know John Carter to lie in his own behalf, nor to say aught that might harm the people of Barsoom, or to speak lightly of the strange religion which he respected without understanding.

"There be no man here, or elsewhere upon Barsoom today, who does not owe his life directly to a single act of mine, in which I sacrificed myself and the happiness of my princess that you might live.

"And so, men of Helium, I think that I have the right to demand that I be heard, that I be believed and that you let me serve you and save you from the false hereafter of Dor and Issus, as I saved you from the real death the other day.

"It is to you of Helium that I speak now. When I am done let the men of Zodanga use their will with me. Zat Arras has taken my sword from me, so the men of Zodanga no longer fear me. Will you listen?"

"Speak, John Carter, prince of Helium," cried a noble from the audience, and the multitude echoed his permission, until the building rocked with the noise of their demonstration.

Zat Arras knew better than to interfere with such a sentiment and so expressed that day in the temple of Reward, and so for two hours I talked with the people of Helium.

But when I had finished Zat Arras rose and, turning to the judges, said in a low tone: "My nobles, you have heard John Carter's plea. Every opportunity has been given him to prove his innocence if he be not guilty, but instead he has but utilized the time in further blasphemy. What, gentlemen, is your verdict?"

"Death to the blasphemer!" cried one, springing to his feet, and in an instant the entire glittering judges were on their feet with upraised swords in token of the unanimity of their verdict.

If the people did not hear Zat Arras' charge they certainly did hear the verdict of the tribunal. A sullen murmur rose louder and louder above the packed coliseum, and then Kantos Kan, who had not left the platform since first he had taken his place near me, raised his hand for silence. When he could be heard he spoke to the people in a cool and level voice.

"You have heard the fate that the men of Zodanga would mete to Helium's noblest hero. It may be the duty of the men of Helium to accept

"Death!" shouted one of the judges.

the verdict as final. Let each man act according to his own heart. Here is the answer of Kantos Kan to Zat Arras and all his judges."

And with that he unbuckled his scabbard and threw his sword at my feet.

In an instant soldiers and citizens, officers and nobles, were crowding past the soldiers of Zodanga and forcing their way to the throne of righteousness. A hundred men surged upon the platform, and a hundred blades rattled and clanked to the floor at my feet.

Zat Arras and his officers were furious, but they were helpless. One by one I raised the swords to my lips and buckled them again upon their owners.

"Come," said Kantos Kan, "we will escort John Carter and his party to his own palace."

They formed about us and started toward the stairs leading to the aisle of Issus.

"Stop," cried Zat Arras. "Soldiers of Helium, let no prisoner leave the throne of righteousness."

The soldiery from Zodanga were the only organized body of Heliumite troops within the temple, so Zat Arras was confident that his orders would be obeyed, but I do not think that he looked for the opposition that was raised the moment the soldiers advanced toward the throne.

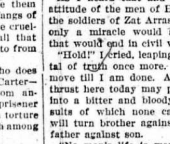
From every quarter of the coliseum swords flashed and men rushed threateningly upon the Zodangans. So one raised a cry: "Tardos Mors is dead! A thousand years to John Carter, Jeddak of Helium."

As I heard that and saw the ugly attitude of the men of Helium toward the soldiers of Zat Arras, I knew that only a miracle would avert a clash that would end in civil war.

"Hold!" I cried, leaping to the pedestal of truth once more. "Let no man move till I am done. A single sword thrust here today may plunge Helium into a bitter and bloody war, the results of which none can foresee. It will turn brother against brother and father against son.

"No man's life is worth that sacrifice. Rather would I submit to the biased judgment of Zat Arras than be the cause of civil strife in Helium.

"Let us each give in a point to the other, and let this entire matter rest



"Hold! Let no man move till I am done."

until Tardos Mors returns, or Mors Kajak, his son. If neither be back at the end of a year a second trial may be held—the thing has a precedent."

Then, turning to Zat Arras, I said in a low voice: "Unless you be a bigger fool than I take you to be, you will grasp the chance I am offering you ere it is too late. Once that multitude of swords below is drawn against your sole necklace no man upon Barsoom—not even Tardos Mors himself—can avert the consequences. What say you? Speak quickly."

The jed of Zodangan Helium raised his voice to the angry sea beneath us.

"Stay your hands, men of Helium," he shouted, his voice trembling with rage. "The sentence of the court is passed, but the day of retribution has not been set.

"I, Zat Arras, jed of Zodanga, appreciating the royal connections of the prisoner and his past services to Helium and Barsoom, grant a respite of one year, or until the return of Mors Kajak or Tardos Mors to Helium. Disperse quietly to your houses. Go!"

No one moved; instead they stood in tense silence with their eyes fastened upon me, as though waiting for a signal to attack.

## CHAPTER XII.

### News From Dejah Thoris.

"CLEAR the temple," commanded Zat Arras in a low tone to one of his officers.

Fearing the result of an attempt to carry out this order by force, I stepped to the edge of the platform and, pointing toward the entrance, bid them pass out. As one man they turned at my request and filed, silent and threatening, past the soldiers of Zat Arras, jed of Zodanga. Kantos Kan, with the others who had sworn allegiance to me, still stood upon the throne of righteousness with me.

"Come," said Kantos Kan to me; "we will escort you to your palace, my prince. Come, Carthoris. Come, Tars Tarkas."

And with a haughty sneer for Zat Arras upon his handsome lips he turned and strode to the throne steps and up the aisle of hope. We four and the hundred loyal ones followed behind him. Nor was a hand raised to stay us, though glowering eyes followed our triumphal march through the temple.

In the avenues we found a press of people, but they opened a pathway for us, and many were the swords that were flung at my feet as I passed through the city of Helium toward my palace upon the outskirts.

Here my old slaves fell upon their knees and kissed my hands as I greeted them. They cared not where I had been. It was enough that I had returned to them.

"Ah, master," cried one, "if our divine princess were but here this would be a day indeed!"

Tears came to my eyes, so that I was forced to turn away that I might hide my emotions. Carthoris saw quickly and the slaves pressed about him with expressions of affection and words of sorrow for our common loss.

It was now that Tars Tarkas for the first time learned that his daughter, Sola, had accompanied Dejah Thoris upon the last long pilgrimage. I had not had the heart to tell him what Kantos Kan had told me.

With the stoicism of the green Martian he showed no sign of suffering, yet I knew that his grief was as poignant as my own. In marked contrast to his kind he had, in well developed form, the kindlier human characteristics of love, friendship and charity.

It was a sad party that sat at the feast of welcome in the great dining hall of the palace of the Prince of Helium that day. We were over a hundred strong, not counting the members of my little court, for Dejah Thoris and I had maintained a household consistent with our royal rank.

The board, according to red Martian custom, was triangular, for there were three in our family. Carthoris and I presided in the center of our sides of the table, midway of the third side Dejah Thoris' high backed carven chair stood vacant except for her gorgeous wedding trappings and jewels which were draped upon it.

Behind stood a slave as in the days when his mistress had occupied her place at the board ready to do her bidding. It was the way upon Barsoom, so I endured the anguish of it, though it wrung my heart to see that silent chair where should have been my laughing and vivacious princess keeping the great hall ringing with her merry gayety.

At my right sat Kantos Kan, while to the right of Dejah Thoris' empty place Tars Tarkas sat in a huge chair before a raised section of the board which years ago I had had constructed to meet the requirements of his mighty bulk.

The place of honor at a Martian board is always at the hostess' right, and this place was ever reserved by Dejah Thoris for the great Thark upon the occasions that he was in Helium.

Hor Vastus sat in the seat of honor upon Carthoris' side of the table. There was little general conversation. It was a quiet and saddened party.

The loss of Dejah Thoris was still fresh in the minds of all, and to this was added fear for the safety of Tardos Mors and Mors Kajak, as well as doubt and uncertainty as to the fate of Helium should I prove true that she were permanently deprived of her great jeddak.

Suddenly our attention was attracted by the sound of distant shouting as of many people raising their voices at once, but whether in anger or rejoicing we could not tell.

Nearer and nearer came the tumult. A slave rushed into the dining hall to cry that a great concourse of people was swarming through the palace gates. A second burst upon the heels of the first, alternately laughing and shrieking in a madman.

"Dejah Thoris is found!" he cried. "A messenger from Dejah Thoris!"

I waited to hear no more. The great windows of the dining hall overlooked the avenue leading to the many gates. They were upon the opposite side of the hall from me, with the table intervening. I did not waste time in circling it, but with a single leap I cleared table and diners and sprang upon the balcony beyond.

Thirty feet below lay the scarlet sward of the lawn, and beyond were many people crowding about a great beast which bore a rider headed toward the palace.

I vaulted to the ground below and ran swiftly toward the advancing party. As I came near to them I saw that the figure on the beast was Sola.

"Where is the Princess of Helium?" I cried.

The green girl slid from her mighty mount and ran toward me.

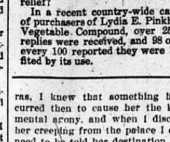
"Oh, my prince, my prince, she is gone forever! Even now she may be a captive upon the lesser moon.

"The Black Pirates of Barsoom have stolen her."

Once within the palace I drew Sola to the dining hall, and when she had greeted her father after the formal manner of the green men she told the story of the pilgrimage and capture of Dejah Thoris.

"Seven days ago, after her audience with Zat Arras, Dejah Thoris attempted to slip from the palace in the dead of night. Though I had not heard the outcome of her interview with Zat Arras, I knew that something had occurred then to cause her the keenest mental agony, and when I discovered her creeping from the palace I did not need to be told her destination.

"Hastily rousing a dozen of her most faithful guards, I explained my fears to them, and as one they enlisted with me to follow our beloved princess in her wanderings, even to the sacred Iss



One of the Blades Tore Her Dagger From Her.

and the valley Dor. We came upon her but a short distance from the palace. With her was faithful Woola, the hound, but none other.

"When we overtook her she feigned anger and ordered us back to the palace, but for once we disobeyed her, and when she found that we would not let her go upon the last long pilgrimage alone she wept and embraced us, and together we went out into the night toward the south.

"The following day we came upon a herd of small thoats, and thereafter we were mounted and made good time. We traveled very fast and very far due south until the morning of the fifth day we sighted a great fleet of battleships sailing north.

"They saw us before we could seek shelter, and soon we were surrounded by a horde of black men. The princess' guard fought nobly to the end, but they were soon overcome and slain.

"When she realized that she was in the clutches of the Black Pirates she attempted to take her own life, but one of the blacks tore her dagger from her, and then they bound us both so that we could not use our hands.

"The fleet continued north after capturing us. There were about twenty large battleships in all, besides a number of small cruisers.

"That evening one of the smaller cruisers, that had been far in advance of the fleet, returned with a prisoner, a young red woman, whom they had picked up in a range of hills under the very noses, they said, of a fleet of three red Martian battleships.

"From scraps of conversation which we overheard it was evident that the Black Pirates were searching for a party of fugitives that had escaped them several days prior.

"That they considered the capture of the young woman important was evident from the long interview the commander of the fleet held with her when she was brought to him. Later she was bound and placed in the compartment with Dejah Thoris and myself.

"The new captive was a very beautiful girl. She told Dejah Thoris that many years ago she had taken the voluntary pilgrimage from the court of her father, the jeddak of Ptarth. She was Thuvia, the princess of Ptarth.

"And then she asked Dejah Thoris whom she might be, and when she heard she fell upon her knees and kissed Dejah Thoris' fettered hands and told her that just recently she had been with John Carter, prince of Helium, and Carthoris, her son.

"Dejah Thoris could not believe her at first, but finally, when the girl had narrated all the strange adventures that had befallen her since she had met John Carter and told her of the things John Carter and Carthoris had narrated of their adventures in the valley Dor, Dejah Thoris knew that it could be none other than the Prince of Helium, 'for whom,' she said, 'upon all Barsoom, other than John Carter could have done the deeds you tell of.'

"And when Thuvia told Dejah Thoris of her love for John Carter and his loyalty and devotion to the princess of his choice Dejah Thoris broke down and wept, cursing Zat Arras and the cruel fate that had driven her from Helium but a few brief days before the return of her beloved lord.

"I do not blame you for loving him, Thuvia,' she said. 'And that your affection for him is pure and sincere I can well believe from the candor of your avowal of it to me.'

"The fleet continued north nearly to Helium, but last night they evidently realized that John Carter had indeed escaped them, and so they turned toward the north once more. Shortly thereafter a guard entered our compartment and dragged me to the deck.

"There is no place in the land of the Black Pirates for a green one,' he said, and with that he gave me a terrific shove that carried me toppling from the deck of the battleship. Evidently this seemed to him the easiest way of ridding the vessel of my presence and killing me at the same time.

"But a kind fate intervened, and by a miracle I escaped with but slight bruises. The ship was moving slowly at the time, and as I jumped overboard into the darkness beneath I shuddered at the awful plunge I thought awaited me, for all day the fleet had sailed thousands of feet above the ground, but to my great surprise I struck upon a soft mass of vegetation not twenty feet from the deck of the ship.

"In fact, the keel of the vessel must have been grazing the surface of the ground at the time.

"I lay all night where I had fallen, and the next morning brought an explanation of the fortunate coincidence that had saved me from a terrible death. As the sun rose I saw a vast panorama of sea bottom and distant hills lying far below me.

"I was upon the highest peak of a lofty range. The fleet in the darkness of the preceding night had barely grazed the crest of the hills, and in the brief span that they hovered close to the surface the black guard had pitched me, as I supposed, to my death.

"A few miles west of me was a great waterway. When I reached it I found that it bounded Helium.

"Here a boat was procured for me. The rest you know now."

For many minutes none spoke.

Dejah Thoris in the clutches of the Black Pirates! I shuddered at the thought, but of a sudden the old fire of an unconquerable self confidence surged through me.

I sprang to my feet and, with back thrown shoulders and upraised sword, took a solemn vow to reach, rescue and revenge my princess.

A hundred swords leaped from a hundred scabbards, and a hundred fighting men sprang to the table top and pledged me their lives and fortunes to the expedition. Already my plans were formulating.

I thanked each loyal friend and, leaving Carthoris to entertain them, withdrew to my own audience chamber with Kantos Kan, Tars Tarkas, Xodar and Hor Vastus.

Here we discussed the details of our expedition until long after dark. Xodar was positive that Issus would choose both Dejah Thoris and Thuvia to serve her for a time.

"For that length of time at least they will be comparatively safe," he said, "and we will at least know where to look for them."

It was estimated that it would require six months to complete our preparations in view of the fact that the utmost secrecy must be maintained to keep the project from the ears of Zat Arras.

Kantos Kan was confident now that the man's ambitions were fully aroused and that nothing short of the title jeddak of Helium would satisfy him.

"I doubt," he said, "if he would even welcome Dejah Thoris' return, for it would mean another nearer the throne than he. With you and Carthoris out of the way there would be little to prevent him from assuming the title of jeddak, and you may rest assured that so long as he is supreme here there is no safety for either of you."

"There is a way," cried Hor Vastus, "to thwart him effectually and forever."

"What?" I asked.

He smiled.

"I shall whisper it here, but some day I shall stand upon the dome of the temple of Reward and shout it to cheering multitudes below."

"What do you mean?" asked Kantos Kan.

"John Carter, jeddak of Helium," said Hor Vastus in a low voice.

The eyes of my companions lighted, and grim smiles of pleasure and anticipation overspread their faces as each eye turned toward me questioningly.

But I shook my head.

"No, my friends," I said, smiling. "I thank you, but it cannot be—not yet at least. When we know that Tardos Mors and Mors Kajak are gone to return no more, if it be here then, I shall join you all to see that the people of Helium are permitted to choose fairly their next jeddak.

"Whom they choose may count upon the loyalty of my sword, nor shall I seek the honor for myself. Until then Tardos Mors is jeddak of Helium and Zat Arras is his representative."

"As you will, John Carter," said Hor Vastus. "But—what was that?" he whispered, pointing toward the windows overlooking the gardens.

The words were scarce out of his mouth ere he had sprung to the balcony without.

"There he goes," he cried. "The guards! Below there! The guards!"

## CHAPTER XIII.

### Death of the Holy Thern.

WE were close behind him, and all saw the figure of a man run quickly across a little piece of sward and disappear in the shrubbery beyond.

"He was on the balcony when I first saw him!" cried Hor Vastus. "Quick! Let us follow him!"

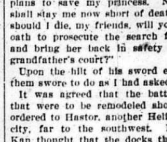
Together we ran to the gardens, but even though we scoured the grounds with the entire guard for hours no trace could we find of the night marauder.

"What do you make of it, Kantos Kan?" asked Tars Tarkas.

"A spy sent by Zat Arras," he replied. "It was ever his way."

"He will have something interesting to report to his master, then," laughed Hor Vastus.

"I hope he heard only our references to a new jeddak," I said. "If he overheard our plans to rescue Dejah Thoris



I Took a Solemn Vow to Reach, Rescue and Revenge My Princess.

it will mean civil war, for he will attempt to thwart us, and in that I will not be thwarted. There would I turn against Tardos Mors himself were it necessary.

"If it throws all Helium into a bloody conflict I shall go on with these plans to save my princess. Nothing shall stay me now short of death, and should I die, my friends, will you take oath to prosecute the search for her and bring her back in safety to her grandfather's court?"

Upon the hilt of his sword each of them swore to do as I had asked.

It was agreed that the battleships that were to be remodeled should be ordered to Hastor, another Heliumetic city, far to the southwest. Kantos Kan thought that the docks there, in addition to their regular work, would accommodate at least six battleships at a time.

As he was commander in chief of the navy, it would be a simple matter for him to order the vessels there as they could be handled and thereafter keep the remodeled fleet in remote parts of the empire until we should be ready to assemble it for the dash upon Omean.

It was late that night before our conference broke up, but each man there had his particular duties outlined, and the details of the entire plan had been mapped out.

Kantos Kan was to attend to the remodelling of the ships. Tars Tarkas was to get into communication with Thark and learn the sentiment of his people toward his return from Dor.

If favorable, he was to repair immediately to Thark and devote his time to the assembling of a great horde of green warriors whom it was our plan to send in transports directly to the valley Dor and the temple of Issus while the fleet entered Omean and destroyed the vessels of the Black Pirates.

Upon Hor Vastus devolved the delicate mission of organizing a secret force of fighting men sworn to follow John Carter wherever he might lead.

As we estimated that it would require over a million men to man the thousand great battleships we intend

Nothing Shall Stay Me Now Short of Death.

ed to use on Omean and the transports for the green men as well as the ships that were to convey the transports it was no trifling job that Hor Vastus had before him.

After they had left I bid Carthoris good night, for I was very tired, and, going to my own apartments, bathed and lay down upon my sleeping silks and furs for the first good night's sleep I had had an opportunity to look forward to since I had returned to Barsoom.

* * * * * * *

Six months later Kantos Kan, Tars Tarkas, Hor Vastus, Carthoris and myself met quietly in a room in my palace, and I questioned them regarding the preparations for the rescue of Dejah Thoris.

"It has been even more difficult than we had expected," said Kantos Kan. "The fact that we were compelled to maintain utter secrecy has handicapped us terribly. Zat Arras' spies are everywhere. Yet, to the best of our knowledge, no word of our real plans has reached the villain's ear.

"Tonight there lies about the great docks at Hastor a fleet of a thousand of the mightiest battleships that ever sailed above Barsoom and each equipped to navigate the air to Omean and the waters of Omean itself. Upon each battleship there are five ten-man cruisers and ten five-man scouts and a hundred one-man scouts, in all 136,000 craft fitted with both air and water propellers.

"At Thark lie the transports for the green warriors of Tars Tarkas, 900 large troopships, and with them their convoys. Seven days ago all was in readiness, but we waited in the hope that by so doing the rescue of Dejah Thoris might be attempted at a time when the Black Pirates could be taken at a disadvantage."

"How is it, Tars Tarkas," I asked, "that the men of Thark take not the accustomed action against one who returns from the bosom of Iss?"

"They sent a council of fifty chieftains to talk with me here," replied the Thark. "We are a just people, and when, I had told them the entire story they were as one man in agreeing that their action toward me should be guided by the action of Helium toward John Carter.

"In the meantime at their request I was to resume my throne as Jeddak of Thark that I might negotiate with neighboring hordes for warriors to compose the land forces of the expedition. I have done that which I agreed.

"Two hundred and fifty thousand fighting men gathered from the ice cap at the north to the ice cap at the south and, representing a thousand different communities from a hundred wild and warlike hordes, fill the great city of Thark tonight. They are ready to sail for the land of the Black Pirates when I give the word and fight there until I bid them stop.

(Continued next week.)

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E. J. POLLARD,
Editor and Proprietor

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

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## FOUR-FIGURE WOMEN.

### Astonishing Progress Women Have Made In Business World.

Here is history of the astonishing progress that women have made in the business world during the past two years, complete in one sentence. At the beginning of this period there were only five female members of the London Chamber of Commerce; to-day there are 110! And when you come to think that the majority of these women are earning annually from £2,000 to £10,000 by their aptitude for business and finance, the fact becomes even more amazing.

At one time it was only actresses and music-hall "stars" who could lay claim to anything like this rate of pay among women. But now we have something very different. In all branches of commerce women are holding their own with men and getting their fair share of the "plums."

Take the insurance world. There are at least two women in London today holding positions which place them right in the front rank of the insurance army. Miss Edith Beesley, who has recently been appointed West End manager of the Southern Life Association, has had a meteoric rise. It was only in 1913 that she started her insurance career—as an agent on commission.

Then there is Mrs. Harper, who, after beginning her career as an ordinary clerk with the Mutual Property Assurance Company, is now manager of their advance department. Under her direction sums amounting to hundreds of thousands of pounds are lent every year.

Viscountess Rhondda has no rival. She is a director of approximately thirty companies, giving close attention to the affairs of every one of them.

The printing trade, sweet industry, restaurants, motors, advertising, jam-making, outfitting, cotton-weaving, pen and pencil manufacturing, painting, photography, decorating, grocery—all these and many others too numerous to mention have women at the top. Lady Honywood is a power in the hotel and restaurant world; Miss D. A. Cadbury fills an important rôle in the chocolate industry; Miss E. A. Austin controls a marine apparatus manufacturing firm; Miss A. J. Crossley is a prominent paper-mill agent.

Mrs. Saunders and the two Misses Saunders are the heads of a well-known watch-manufacturing firm, while Miss M. Partridge is an electrical engineer who has carried through some important contracts. At present she is in charge of the construction of a big power station in the Exe valley.

## DOLES.

### Many Ancient Doles Still In Existence In England.

The word "dole" has, in England, become one of the commonest in the language. It is really the same word as "deal," and means, of course, a share.

There are many ancient doles still in existence in England, some of them remnants of the days of the monks, who were accustomed to distribute alms to beggars and wayfarers every morning.

At the Hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester, anyone who cares to make application at the wicket gate is served with a slice of bread and a horn cup of beer. The custom dates back to Norman times.

A loaf and cheese are given to wayfarers at Stockton Hall, not far from Grantham. All tramps on the Great North Road know this custom, and though the hall is a mile out of their way, they regard the detour as well worth while.

Also at the monastery at Coalville, near Leicester, and at the ancient Sussex house of Cowfold, in Sussex, doles of bread are still given away as in olden days, to persons in need.

The village of Tichborne, in Hampshire, still keeps up its annual dole of money, meat, flour, and other gifts. This dole is eight hundred years old, and it is said that when it is discontinued the prosperity of the Tichborne family will also depart.

At Paddington Church, Walkerville, a dole of bread and cheese is distributed annually. It used to be the custom to throw the loaves from the church steeple, but this practice was discontinued early in the last century.

## GIRL MADE PET OF BULL.

### Did What Four Strong Men Failed to Do.

A. D. L. Robinson of Walkerville, Ont., writing to the Toronto Globe, illustrates the great power of kindness, in the face of "head-shakings and bullish cynicism." This is the story:

"Billy was a big, red Durham bull," says the writer, "possibly quite as big as the bull of which Mr. Parker wrote some time ago. But Billy wasn't kept in captivity, held by a ring in his tender nose, beaten with clubs and otherwise cruelly treated. He ran free, and was the special pet of a little slip of a 16-year-old girl who lived on a farm a few miles north of the town of Orillia.

"When Billy came trotting down the road after the girl, roaring as if he were mad enough to gore her into the sky, the girl knew it was his way of offering his felicitations and finally of getting the apples he knew she had in her pockets for him. When his big nose failed to root the apples out of her pockets, the girl pushed them one after the other into his mouth. Though no boy felt he could safely go into the field where he was, because boys had teased him, the girl could always walk up to him and throw an arm about his big neck.

"But in the end, the girl betrayed him—or so she feels. When Billy was four years old and considered by the girl's father to fall short a point or two in thoroughbred standards, it was decided to pen Billy up and fatten him. But four men with poles and clubs could not drive Billy into the stable which was to be his prison. Billy was charging the four men collectively and individually when the girl came out of the house, her pockets, as usual, full of apples. Without hesitation she approached the furious bull.

"'Come on, Billy,' she invited him, 'show those men what you think of brute force,' and she led the way into the stable.

"The red left Billy's eyes; he meekly followed her.

"The four men looked at each other sheepishly."

## HAIR SHOWS TRAITS.

### Scientists Believe It Has a High Value In That Respect.

Scientists believe that hair has a high value as a racial characteristic. The microscope discovers that the structure for hair half uniforms variations, and these may be clearly defined and utilised for personal and racial determinants, like finger and other skin prints. Common observation shows that the texture and form of the hair of a negro, Chinaman, American Indian and a Caucasian differ in quantity, color structure and growing habits. All through the animal kingdom we may find similar differences in all the species. A man's race, nationality, character and condition of his health may be shown by a microscopic investigation of one individual hair.

Examine the hair on your forearm, your eyebrows, and your head, and you will see that it is all growing in different wavy patterns. The arrangement in your eyebrows, for example, will differ from that of many of your friends. Study the pattern of eyebrows a little and see how closely they are associated with personal characteristics and peculiarities. See how the graceful, flowing patterns of the eyebrows of an artist strongly contrast with the irregular arrangements among bad-tempered and miserly individuals. You may even learn to read character by the hair patterns of eyebrows or head.

### The King-Maker.

Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, one of the most powerful nobles of the Middle Ages, was nicknamed the King-Maker. He took a prominent part in the War of the Roses. He defeated an army of 30,000 and placed the Duke of York on the throne. Then he turned to the House of Lancaster, deposed Edward of York and placed Henry VI. The restoration lasted only a few months, for the Yorkists won the bloody battle of Barnet in April, 1471, in which Warwick was slain. The Duke of York was restored as King Edward IV. Lytton's historical romance, "The Last of the Barons," is based on the career of Warwick, the King-Maker.

### What 1,000 Feet of Gas Does.

A gas company has figured out that 1,000 cubic feet of gas will: Cook 18 meals for six persons; heat shaving water for 1,000 days; roast sufficient coffee to make two cups daily for 76 years; light two cigars a day for 500 years; boil 275 gallons of water, bake 1,700 three-quarter-pound loaves of bread in a continuous oven; do the work of two hens in hatching eggs; broil 70 three-pound steaks; barbecue enough ham to make 1,750 sandwiches.

### Attar of Roses.

Otto or attar of roses is a volatile, aromatic oil prepared from the petals of various species of roses, particularly the damask and the musk rose. Roses are cultivated for this purpose in the Balkan Peninsula, Southern France, Persia and Northern India.

### The Fulham Pottery.

Probably the oldest factory of its kind in England, the Fulham Pottery, London, has been running out its wares for 250 years.

## FORMS OF GREETINGS.

### Salutations Vary In This World of Ours.

We say, "How do you do?" when we meet an acquaintance. Egyptian says: "How do you perspire?" A Chinaman's first concern is for his friend's stomach, and he asks if he has eaten his rice. In like fashion, other races and peoples have their own peculiar, and to us quite remarkable, forms of salutation, says a writer in the Mentor Magazine.

On islands near the Philippines natives seize the foot of persons they wish to greet, and with it gently rub the face. The Moors kiss each other's shoulders. South Sea Islanders and Eskimos rub noses and exchange gifts. In Dahomey the inhabitants salute acquaintances by twisting the knuckles of the fingers until they give forth a loud, resounding snap.

In ancient Rome, where every man was a warrior, "How is your strength?" was the customary form of salutation.

There is a Mohammedan precept—Koran, Chapter IV. — that says: "When you are saluted with a salutation, salute the person with a better salutation, or, at least, return the same. for God taketh account of all things."

It would be difficult to improve on the Frenchman's greeting: "I am charmed and enchanted to meet monsieur!"

In Spain friends greet each other with the words: "Gentle sir, you are welcome!" When parting, they say: "God remain with you!" or "May blessed angels bear you company!"

The Germans ask: "How do you find yourself?" When a guest arises from the table they express the hope that he has had a hearty meal, and that he will find himself the better for the cheer of the repast.

The Italians have three different forms of salutation. For the morning: "God give you a good day!" For the afternoon: "God give you health!" For the evening, if it's late: "God give you the goodness of the night!"

In England, up until the seventeenth century, the kiss was the common form of greeting to acquaintances and strangers alike, shaking the hand was a mark of very close intimacy or high favor.

"Peace be with you!" is the wish of the Orientals.

As nations depart from their early simplicity of manners, much that is meaningless and farcical enters into the ceremonial greetings and other forms of politeness.

## Royal Petrol Pumps.

Petrol pumps of a new design have been installed at Windsor Castle, Sandringham, and Marlborough House for use in the royal garages. These pumps measure accurately to within eight drops.

## Hamilton's Population.

The population for Greater Hamilton, Ont., including West Hamilton and the Mountain Top, not in the city limits, runs to 147,645, according to the directory officials.

## Almost Prove It.

Many girls who declare they've nothing to wear almost prove it.

## The City of St. John

Although the city of St. John, N.B., did not come into existence until the latter part of the eighteenth century, the river and harbor on which it stands were among the earliest Canadian discoveries, writes Lilias Laverdidge in the Montreal Weekly Star. On the 24th of June, 1604, a little French ship, bearing three noted men, Champlain, De Monts and Poutrincourt, sailed into the harbor. As it was St. John's Day, Champlain gave that name to the river. Pines and cedars clothed the rugged hills, and on Navy Island was a little palisaded village of Micmac Indians, whose chief, Memberton, was a warrior of Chaleur. The French did not make any settlement here at that time.

As the years passed the harbor saw many conflicts between Indians, French and English. On the west, Port Frederick was built by the English in 1758 on the ruins of an old French fort, occupied for a time and destroyed by marauders in 1775. Two years later, Capt. Christopher built Fort Howe on a high, rocky hill on the east side, to replace Fort Frederick, and protect the scattering English settlements along the shore.

Then, suddenly, we might almost say, in a night, the City of St. John came into being. From the 10th to the 18th of May, 1783, the first shiploads of United Empire Loyalists, sent out by Sir Guy Carleton, arrived from New York, splendid men and women settlers. They landed on the 18th, and began at once to set up tents and build temporary huts to live in until their lands should be allotted out to them. A dense forest occupied the site chosen, and soon the ringing blows of the axemen echoed the crash of mighty trees falling echoed on every hand.

The man who had the control of affairs at the harbor was John Parr, Governor of Nova Scotia, which then included New Brunswick, and the latter was at first named Parrtown after him. He had a difficult task, and though he did his best it was natural that there should be some of the Loyalists who considered and blamed him for their troubles. The chief difficulty was in the portioning out of the lands. Farms and homesteads had been taken up along the river and then abandoned, and it was some time before these could be reclaimed by the returning exiles and given out again to the new settlers.

In the meantime homes had to be built. In time a plan of Parrtown was drawn by Bedford, and part of the town laid out in 1,454 lots. The people were then able to begin building their permanent homes. Most buildings were of frame, and of logs, but before the close of the first year 1,500 framed houses had been built, and a large barrack had been set up in place of worship. The majority of the Loyalists belonged to the Church of England, and Dr. Cooke, the first clergyman, set to work at once to make this unfinished building convenient and comfortable. The Presbyterians also made an early beginning, and the following year secured a grant of land for their church.

More Loyalists arrived before the winter, and in all about 10,000 came and settled on the St. John, but not all of them in the city. That first winter saw most of the newcomers busy in the work of proper shelter and sufficient food, and many died before spring.

The city of St. John has at different times in her history suffered severely from forest fires, and the first of these occurred in June, 1784. A man in clearing his lot set fire to a bush pile. A wind springing up, the fire spread rapidly over a large tract and destroyed many houses. This resulted in many homeless Loyalists moving out into the country and settling on farms.

In that year New Brunswick was formed into a separate province and Gen. Thomas Carleton, a younger brother of Sir Guy Carleton, was appointed Governor. He married Miss Tarrant, and his wife and family, on the 21th of November, and was very enthusiastically welcomed by the people. The very next day the first Legislative Council, consisting of seven men, assembled to discuss plans for the welfare of the new province and city.

The part of the town built on the west of the harbor had been called Carleton, after Sir Guy. On May 17, 1785, Carleton and Parrtown were incorporated as a city and given the new name of St. John. St. John is the oldest incorporated city in the British colonies.

The streets had different names in those days, and there were some interesting old buildings which have since disappeared. Among these was the "Old Coffee House," where the Maritime Bank now stands.

Here of an evening for years and years the old men of the place used to sit and gossip and smoke their toddy; here in 1815 they met to learn the news of the war between France and England, and read the story of Waterloo four or five months after it was fought and won. In this sort of Shakespeare tavern the leading merchants of the day met and chatted over large sales and new ventures. There are here Dr. Johnsons in those days who wrote dramatic pieces and showed them to their friends over a cup of hot spiced rum, and were full of the tender passion, sighed out hexameters of love in that old Coffee House.

The port of St. John has long been famous for its shipping. Vessels from many lands passed in and out, and in the words of Carleton, too: Carried to many parts of Frederieton:

There are dreams go down the harbor With the tall ships of St. John.

## New Buildings for C. N. E.

New live stock buildings are to be erected at the Canadian National Exhibition grounds, Toronto, at a cost of $1,400,000. One half of this amount is to be provided by the Dominion Government and the other half by the Government of Ontario.

## Manitoba's Paper Mill.

The Manitoba Paper Co.'s 125-ton pulp and paper mill, 90 miles north of Winnipeg, and the first pulp and paper mill in the Prairie Provinces, has begun operations. A modern town of 1,000 people is springing up on the site.

## Nova Scotia's Fishery Catch.

Nova Scotia's fishery catch, according to final figures, was 314,000,000 pounds in 1926, an increase of 70,000,000 over 1925. The total value was $8,483,671 in 1926 compared with $7,167,851 in 1925.

## QUEER RIDDLE OF THE EARTH.

### Mysterious Happenings of the Past and the Present.

Scientists have long tried to account for the fact that at periods separated by long ages the part of the world in which we live has been alternately as tropical and icebound as Greenland and as hot as Central Africa. Our coal deposits are the record of tropical conditions when the land was thick with mighty fern-like trees, and the rounded mountains of Cumberland, the Cheviots, and the Grampians are specimens of mighty Himalayan Ranges that have been ground down to their present size by the passage of colossal glaciers.

These, and many other mysterious happenings of the past and the present—earthquakes, meteors, volcanoes, even influenza and the weather —are discussed by an author who calls his theories "the key to the door of "Appian Way" in "The Riddle of the Earth."

He seems to think that the main cause of terrestrial disturbance of all kinds may be traced to the continual bombardment of meteors. That this bombardment has taken place has been a common-place of science, but hitherto the tremendous consequences envisaged in this book have not been taken at the flood.

"Appian Way" believes that this meteoric cannonade introduces new and often disturbing elements into the atmosphere, creating new air and water, and, in consequence, storms and rainy seasons. He regards meteors as the debris of comets, and is not afraid of saying that the ancient belief in the balefulness of these errant bodies is not to be entirely denoted even by Shakespeare, was not far from the truth.

He asserts that the Plague of London synchronized with a great comet as mentioned by Defoe, that this comet brought on a deadly haze, and that even the recent pandemic of sleeping sickness reached its worst stage with the earthquake of September, 1923.

## HUMOR RUN RIOT.

### How a Famous Humorist Won His Bet.

A famous practical joke which had a serious ending was that perpetrated by Thomas Hook, a popular humorist of his day, upon an old woman whom he did slenderly. He had invited her house, quiet and unobtrusive, in a London street, and took a bet that he could make it the most talked-of house in London. He sent off some 4,000 letters, some to tradesmen asking them to bring goods to the house at a particular hour on a certain day, others to public men, doctors, lawyers, and clergymen asking them to attend professionally.

On the appointed day the street was packed with vans and lorries laden with pianos, furniture, blankets, and all kinds of household goods, meat, fruit, and vegetables; drapers brought clothes, confectioners sent huge wedding-cakes, undertakers' men arrived with coffins and hearses. Among those who called were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Mayor of London, and the Governor of the Bank of England. The upshot of thos hoax was that the old lady died of shock.

Another hoax of a less serious character considerably upset the British navy, says Tit-Bits. A telegram was received by the admiral in command of a port asking him to prepare for the arrival that afternoon of a certain foreign prince. Most lavish arrangements were made and a banquet prepared. The "prince" was conducted to the flagship and received his own interpreter addressed the crew. The affair passed off without a hitch.

Next day the admiral learned that the whole thing was a frapd engineered by undergraduates.

## Bad for Birds.

Civilization often means death to birds. The foul oil floating on the sea from oil-driven ships kills thousands of gulls, and many birds fall themselves on the telegraph wires.

Barbed wire used for fencing is almost as deadly. Plovers are often found impaled on the wire by a single prong against which the bird has flown. Even the bird-lover is sometimes the innocent slayer of birds like robins and thrushes. He dabbles his wood-pillar along the garden path and thus inadvertently poisons those garden haunters.

The otherwise beneficient beams from lighthouses are the cause of most bird slaughter. Birds are not the moths, apparently drawn irresistibly to a bright flame, but naturalists think that the overmastering fascination of these great lights at migrating times succeeds the pursuit of sunshine. Some birds beat themselves by hovering for hours in the beam in a kind of stupor. Many lighthouses now are provided with bird perches, which diminish the death-rate considerably.

## America's Crime Bill.

Crime, indirectly and directly, costs the United States approximately $15,000,000,000 a year, according to statistics made by Mr. Mark O. Prentice, in the Manufacturer's Record.

Mr. Prentice is organizer of the National Crime Commission, an unofficial body seeking to determine the causes of crime in the United States.

He points out that the yearly economic losses due to crime in the United States exceed the total of the European debt to the United States. The present criminal class in the United States, according to him, now numbers some 2,000,000 people.

If gambling, vice, and violation of the Prohibition laws were counted in, he estimates that they would add another $5,000,000,000 to the total of $13,000,000,000.

## Traffic Problems.

Traffic problems are no new things. So long ago as 1601, more than three centuries ago, coaches so congested London's narrow streets that the Government had to take control.

Blanket making is still a profitable business for Navajo Indians.

## Hindus Most Numerous.

The religion having the greatest number of adherents in British India is that of the Hindus, who number 216,734,586. The Mohammedans number 68,735,233; Buddhists, 11,571,286; Christians, 4,754,064; Sikhs, 2,238,80*; Jains, 1,178,596; Parsis, 101,778; Animists, 9,774,611.

## Rosewood.

Rosewood is obtained chiefly from various Brazilian trees. The name is due to the faint smell of roses when the wood is freshly cut.

## PAGE SEVEN

# A SCIENTIFIC WIZARD

### AMUSING INCIDENTS IN LIFE OF THOMAS A. EDISON.

**Methodist Bishop Talked Into Recorder of First Gramophone at Top Speed to Convince Himself There Was No Deception.**

A young inventor, one of Edison's laboratory staff, went to Edison one day and begged to be told the real secret of the amazing powers of endurance that enabled Edison to work all day and sit up all night. With no thought that the remark might be taken seriously, Edison remarked carelessly that he ate a Welsh rabbit for breakfast every morning. Each morning, for six weeks the "ingenious interlocutor" followed the prescription—then, well-nigh perishing, placed himself in the hands of an incredulous doctor.

This amusing incident is related of Thomas Alva Edison, the famous inventor, in the illuminating story of Edison's life told by George S. Bryan, in "Edison, the Man and His Work," just published.

The first words recited by the first phonograph were those of a nursery rhyme of world-wide fame. "When a mouse and a mermaid" enraptured Edison put a thin sheet of tinfoil round the drum. Then he started to turn the handle of the shaft while at the same time he declaimed in a high falsetto voice that immortal lyric, 'Mary had a little lamb.' Then he turned the shaft back wards to the starting point, and Edison himself was surprised to hear his own voice coming out from the machine repeating the classic adventures of Mary and her lamb.

Many people suspected Edison of fraud, insisting that somewhere in the room was a concealed flautist. Among scoffers was a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

To convince himself that the thing was genuine, he placed the recorder at top speed a long collection of proper names from the Bible. When these had been repeated by the machine he was convinced there was no deception, since not another man in the country could recite the selected names with an equal velocity.

Edison had a novel way of dealing with cockroaches. While he was working in a Western Union office at Boston, which had previously been occupied by a restaurant. At midnight on the first night several came round with eatables and the operators would buy food. Then the cockroaches sallied forth.

Edison found them such a nuisance that he contrived a death trap for them. On the wall beside his table he fastened two strips of tinfoil, connecting one strip with the positive pole of the battery that furnished current to the telegraph wires, and the other strip with the negative pole. A cockroach would climb up the pole, and when he came in contact with the strip with the negative wire there was a flash, and, as Edison said, 'the cockroach went into gas'."

Sarah Bernhardt said of Edison: "I asked him for a pill of medium size, with rather a large head, and I thought of Napoleon I., but the one who 'destructive' and the other 'creative'."

A man who was a martyr to insomnia once applied to Edison for a position. Edison thought him a first-rate find, put him to work on a mercury pump, and kept him at it night and day. At the end of sixty hours he left him for half an hour, and when Edison returned he found the pump broken to pieces and the man fast asleep in the ruins.

Edison was once asked by reporters, "What about your inventions?" He replied, "I have several irons in the fire. Now and then I pull out a little one."

His "irons" were so numerous, indeed that rumor used to be circulated attributing all manner of amazing feats to the inventor. One of them, related with solemn plausibility, was to the effect that Edison had invented a plan for melting snow as it fell. Another was that huge mirrors were to reflect rays obtained from the sun, which would solve for ever the problems of snow removal in cities and keep railway tracks constantly clear.

Another rumor was of the Stratified Shirt, a shirt whose front was composed of 365 layers of a thin fabric, so that on dressing every morning one had only to remove the top layer in order to have a clean shirt. When Edison heard of this, he said, "If I could have got hold of the reporter who started that, he wouldn't have wanted a shirt or anything else on his back for a few weeks."

Edison always complained that he couldn't keep a cigar. No matter where he put them they were found and destroyed. A friend suggested a "cure" for this robbery. He had some cigars made up with hair and old paper, and told Edison to put them in his desk and watch results. Some months after, the friend asked Edison how the cigar stunt had worked.

To his amazement, Edison replied, "I forgot all about them and smoked them myself."

A business associate of Edison in an ore-milling project and afterward in a cement company related that in 1908, the year in which the stock of the Edison General Electric Co. touched its high figure, Edison remarked, "If I hadn't sold my mine, what would it be worth to-day?" After reckoning on the basis of the day's quotation, the other man replied, "Over $4,000,000." After a moment of reflection, Edison remarked cheerily, "Well, it's all gone, but we had a darn good time spending it."

## Paper Houses.

A Serbian sculptor, Yovan Peshtch, has invented an economical building brick made of paper and even as cheap as cardboard, kept secret by the discoverer. The material is said to be fireproof and waterproof

## Cane Cream.

Cane cream, a new syrup-like product of sugar cane, has been originated by chemists.

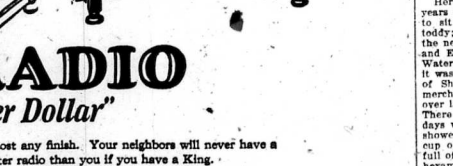
## One on the Bishop.

The Bishop of Winchester and the Dean of Windsor were walking together down a street in Windsor, when they saw a little boy struggling to reach a bell. "Why, you're not tall enough, my little man; let me ring the bell for you," said the bishop. "Yes, if you please, sir," said the boy modestly. So the bishop gave the bell a good pull. "Now, then run—run like Dick Whittington and Dick was after you!" shrieked the boy, making off as hard as he could.

## Very Few Natural Dyes.

Only a few of the dyes used in commerce ever occur in nature.

# For a Woman's Lonely Hours



ASK to see King Radio 63. Six tubes, fully shielded, single-dial station selector gets the station with a simple turn of a single knob.

Beautiful cabinet in two-tone finish.

# KING RADIO

"Most Radio Per Dollar"

WHEN father has gone to work and the children to school, the house seems as big and empty as an auditorium.

Then it's great for mother to turn on the radio and pick up the things that are on the air every morning. There are new menus, talks on health, marketing hints, new ideas on house-furnishing. And music to help her sing at her work.

Here's a King Radio 63 that will please mother immensely. It's a six-tube set, which means distance and volume and tone quality. And it has the new and wonderful Station Selector by means of which King Single-dial Station Selector by means of which mother can pick up the station she wants with "a simple turn of a single knob!" No bother—nothing to "know about electricity" or radio—just turn the knob and get the station she wants.

But this King Radio 63 is something more than good radio. It is a beautiful piece of furniture open or closed. Finishing in two-tone—will harmonize with almost any finish. Your neighbors will never have a better radio than you if you have a King.

**Small Down Payment—Balance Monthly**

We will place this King Radio in your home—let you try it three nights to prove to yourself that King is truly "most radio per dollar." Get the great parade of stations on the air. And then you'll never part with your King Radio. A small down payment gets the set. The balance you pay in convenient monthly amounts as you enjoy the set. We do all the installing—turn the King over to you, show you in five minutes how to operate it—then it's yours to enjoy.

Come in today and see this King Radio. Bring your wife along. For you must *see* it as well as *hear* it—to really appreciate it! Or if you can't come phone us, and we'll have a King in your home before tomorrow night.

**King Radio Shop**

Don Scott

John St. — Napanee

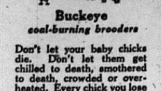
**Stop the Losses of your Baby Chicks**

**Buckeye**
*coal-burning brooders*

Don't let your baby chicks die. Don't let them get chilled to death, smothered to death, crowded or overheated. Every chick you lose is money right out of your pocket.

Buckeye Colony Brooders have proved their ability to prevent these losses. They have saved money for a quarter-million poultry-raisers. They have proved their chick-raising ability for twelve years.

*Come to our store today and let us tell you how you can stop your losses and make more money from your poultry with Buckeye Brooders.*

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**Hardware, Paints and Oils.**

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## HARRY KELLER'S
*Beauty Parlor*

In charge of Mlle. Florence Jinner.
Finger Water Waving, French Marcelling, Wax Marcelling, Facial Massage, and Shampooing.
All tools sterilized.
Telephone 460 for appointments.

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| Marcelle | 75c. |
| Shampoo | 50c. |
| Hair Cut | 35c. |
| Facials | 35c. |

Also Scalp Treatment

**Don't Miss This Treat.**

**Tomorrow evening, Wed. May 4, in Trinity School-Hall, popular Irish comedy, "Peg O My Heart." Admission 35 cents and 25 cents.**

—o—

Kingston went on daylight saving time on Sunday.

**Finest Separator Oil, that won't freeze or gum up your machine, 25c. a quart at Wallace's. Why pay more?**

The dispute between the Kingston Street Railway Co. and the Utilities Commission as to the price to be paid for power by the Railway Co., has been settled and a contract entered into for a term of years.

At the meeting of the Town Council on Monday evening, the contract for the construction of the pavement on Centre street was awarded the Standard Paving Co., who have constructed the pavements already laid in the town.

Mr. J. H. Fitzpatrick has leased the upper floors of the Miller block south of the Paisley House and will connect them to the Paisley House by doors through the present halls, which will give Mr. Fitzpatrick a number of extra bedrooms.

Rev. F. H. Cosgrave, Provost of Trinity University, Toronto, will be the special preacher at the service in St. Mary Magdalene Church in connection with the meeting of the Bay of Quinte Clerical Union, on Wednesday, May 4th, at 8 p.m.

Three single men and a married couple with four children arrived in Napanee from England on Monday to take farming jobs. Since the season opened, the local agricultural office has placed 31 single men and three married couples with families on farming jobs in this county. In every instance the men have proved to be good workers, though some were somewhat inexperienced.

At the sittings of the supreme court held in Napanee on Monday and Tuesday Mr. Russell Williams, former proprietor of Glen Island, sued Porter J. Chadwick, of Detroit for a return of the property to him. Mr. Williams made an agreement to sell the island to Chadwick, but the cash necessary to complete the deal was not paid. The transaction was ruled to be null and void and the property returns to Mr. Williams.

At a largely attended meeting of the Young People's Union of Trinity Church on Monday evening of last week, it was unanimously decided to organize a tennis club, the following officers being elected: President, Mr. Limbert Graham; vice-president, Mr. Robt. Wilson; secretary-treasurer, Miss Marion Paul; grounds committee, Mr. Wm. Coates, Mr. W. VanDusen; management committee, Miss Evelyn Hickins, Mr. Leslie Merritt. The tennis court will be built on a portion of the church grounds and prospects for a successful season for this popular outdoor game are assured.

—o—

**Brighten Up.**

Use Martin-Senour 100% pure paints, varnishes and lacquers for your spring painting. Glass, oils and lead.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

—o—

CAMDEN EAST.

The Right Rev. C. A. Seager, Bishop of Ontario, made his annual visit to the parish of Camden on Sunday, April 24th, and administered the Apostolic rite of confirmation at the services at Newburgh, Yarker, and Camden East. The latter service was largely attended, and fifteen were confirmed into St. Luke's Church. While here Bishop Seager was the guest of Rev. and Mrs. Spencer at the rectory.

On Monday evening following a banquet was held in the Parish Hall and the Lindsay Piano Co., Kingston, provided the program. This was reported a decided success.

Mr. William Mowers, while engaged at work on Mr. B. Yeomans' farm on Monday was found by the latter lying unconscious outside the barn, a short distance from the door, with his head severely injured. Dr. Huxtable was summoned while Mr. Yeomans with the aid of neighbors, took the injured man to his home. It was found that the skull was crushed and one ear badly injured. Mr. Mowers was removed to the Kingston hospital. Two operations have been performed and his case is reported as very critical. The cause of the accident is unknown, but the general opinion is that he was struck by the door and probably further injured by some sharp object.

Dr. Nash, of Kingston, has purchased Dr. Glover's dental business here and will be here every Tuesday from 4 to 9 p.m.

Miss Marjorie Riley, Arts School, Toronto, and Miss Marian Riley, of the Ottawa Public School staff, have returned after spending the holidays at their home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Perry and daughter Bessie, of Brighton, have returned home.

Messrs. Jay Hamilton and John Burgoyne are employed at the Orange Hall, putting on a new siding, which is later to be painted.

Congratulations are being extended to Mr. Johnny Jaynes and Miss Alice Warner, of Yarker, who were married on Wednesday by the Rev. T. Mackenzie, at Yarker.

Mr. and Mrs. Henderson and Billy of Collin's Bay, and Mr. Jas. Davey, Wilton, were guests at J. Skinner's on Sunday last.

—o—

Congress Playing Cards, recognized as the finest in the world. $1.00 a package in either Bridge or ordinary. Other cards 40 and 60c. at Wallace's Drug Store.

## PERSONALS

(All our readers are cordially invited to hand in, or send in, any news they may have for this column).

Miss Nellie Morgan left last week to visit her family in England.

Mrs. Dr. Hollis, Toronto, is the guest of her father, Mr. John Hambly.

Mrs. W. A. Daly is spending a month in Boston and New York.

Dr. D. R. Hall was in New York a few days last week.

Mrs. C. W. Hambly and Mrs. Allan Wagar have returned from spending the winter in California.

Mrs. F. L. Hooper and Mrs. Symington attended the W. M. S. Convention in Belleville last week.

Mrs. W. V. Webster spent last week with friends in Cobourg.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Edmunds and child, returned missionaries from China, are guests of her father, Mr. Jas. A. Wilson.

The many friends of Mr. W. E. Vine will be pleased to learn he is recovering from his recent illness.

Mr. Fred McCracken, of Roblin, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia is improving nicely.

Mr. Melvin Taylor was in Woodstock last week attending the funeral of his niece, the late Mrs. Alex. Moore.

Mr. F. B. Elliott is spending a few days in Toronto and Niagara Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. John McCoy, Peterborough, spent the week-end the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Damon Snider, Ernestown.

Mrs. David Young, Sillsville, spent last Friday and Saturday the guest of Mrs. I. VanAlstine, Napanee.

Mrs. R. E. Asselstine, Moscow, spent Saturday in town.

Mrs. David Young spent Sunday and Monday the guest of her daughter, Mrs. R. E. Asselstine, Moscow.

Mr. Maurice H. Young Sandhurst, spent the week-end with his uncle, Mr. Jas. Davis.

Sheriff Vandervoort and Mr. C. Waite, Manager of the Dominion Bank, were on a business trip to Denbigh and Slate Falls last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Daly, Mr. T. D. Wallace and Miss Helen, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Dafoe and Mr. W. S. Wilson were in Ottawa last week, attending the Rotary Club Convention.

Miss Francis Coleman, R.N., Toronto, spent a few days last week with her parents, Rev. and Mrs. J. H. H. Coleman, at the Vicarage.

Mrs. Chas. Switzer, Miss Evelyn Switzer, Mrs. Blake Huyck, Napanee; Miss J. Robinson, Enterprise; and Mr. H. Johnston, of Detroit, motored to Montreal and Ottawa last week.

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### MARRIAGES

**Guess—Ashley**—At the home of the bride on Tuesday, May 2nd, 1927, by Rev. W. R. Tanton, pastor of Trinity Church, Professor George C. Guess, Professor of Metallurgy in Toronto University, to Edna Ashley, of Napanee.

**Moore—Landrew**—At Trinity Parsonage, on Friday, April 29th, 1927, by Rev. W. R. Tanton, William Percy Moore, of Sydenham, to Catherine S. Landrew, of Trenton.

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### DEATHS

**Armstrong**—At Richmond, on Monday, May 2nd, 1927, Lucinda Cox, wife of Mr. John Armstrong, in her 87th year.

**Fox**—At Kingston General Hospital, on Sunday, May 1, 1927, Myrtle L. Fox, wife of Mr. Bertram Fox, Napanee, aged 20 years, 3 months.

**Ham**—At Napanee, on Thursday, April 28th, 1927, Jane Elizabeth Ham.

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**Smoked Fillets and Haddies special this week.**
**FRANK H. PERRY.**

—o—

**Bricks as Bank Notes.**

The substitution of gold coinage for Treasury notes as general currency would not be welcomed by many people in Britain, for sovereigns are less convenient to handle than notes, says a writer in Tit-Bits.

Treasury and bank-notes were not always in their present convenient form. The first traces of banking are provided by clay tablets from ancient Babylonia and Assyria. Four or five thousand years ago the Babylonians carried out transactions approximating to many practices of modern banking. The "cheques" and "notes" were made of clay, which was then hardened.

Bank-notes were used in China as long ago as A.D. 800, but Italy was the home of modern banking. The Bank of England was founded in 1694, but it was forty-five years previously that the first modern bank-notes were issued by the Bank of Sweden.

Not until 1795 were Bank of England five-pound notes issued, and they were not legal tender. Two years later, owing to the strain on gold reserves caused by the war then raging, the bank suspended cash payments and notes came into more common use. "Fivers" were not made legal tender until 1833.

**Canadian Apples.**

Apples may be grown over a great part of Canada, so great in fact that if it were all planted the crop would be sufficient to supply the markets of the world. In point of flavor, high coloring and long-keeping qualities, the Dominion produces the best grades, says the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior, and the demand for Canadian apples from other countries is steadily growing as they become better known.

**Steel Houses for Scotland.**

One thousand steel houses are to be built in the industrial areas of Scotland where the need of new accommodation is most pressing.

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**For fresh White Fish phone 130. FRANK H. PERRY.**


# Friday, May 6, is "Odd Lot" Day in Our Store

***Extra Low Prices will prevail on many Small Lots of Dependable Merchandise to effect speedy clearauce***

*Is some man's pocket-book your responsibility? If such is the case we strongly urge you to take advantage of our Friday's Bargains. The merchandise being offered is timely, is of Robinson's Quality, and is being offered in every instance considerably less than regular value. Quantities in most lines are limited, hence it will be advisable to shop early.*

*Note this exceptionally fine "line-up" of values.*

### 25 LADIES' SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS
**REDUCED 33 1-3% FOR SELLING FRIDAY**

Each garment is masterfully and accurately tailored in styles that are considered correct and fashionable. In the assortment are suits made from materials as Tricotine, Poiret Twill and Tweeds. These suits are created by our best Canadian manufacturers.

Note these reductions:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reg. | $15.00 Suits for | $10.00. |
| Reg. | 17.50 Suits for | 11.67. |
| Reg. | 20.00 Suits for | 13.34. |
| Reg. | 25.00 Suits for | 16.67. |
| Reg. | 27.50 Suits for | 18.34. |
| Reg. | 32.50 Suits for | 21.67. |
| Reg. | 35.00 Suits for | 23.33. |
| Reg. | 39.50 Suits for | 26.33. |

Navy and Black are the most prominent shades. All sizes.

### WONDERFUL FRENCH STATIONERY
**95c. AND $1.00 BOXES FOR 75c.**

These are all generous quantities finest imported French stationery. Envelopes lined most attractively. Put up in handsome boxes. Paper and envelopes, or correspondence cards with envelopes. Blue, Khaki, Mauve, White, etc. A gift or prize De Luxe.

Your choice, 75c.

### LEFT OVERS IN OUR MEN'S DEPARTMENT
**PRICED WITHOUT REGARD TO COST**

Two, size 35, dark Brown Overcoats, one with self collar, one with velvet collar.

$15 Coats for $7.50 each.

Two Gabardine all wool Overcoats, one size 40, one size 42. Half Price, $14.25.

Two Imitation Leather Raincoats, one size 38, one size 42. Half Price, $7.50.

Men's Tweed Pants, 27 prs., worth $2.50 to $3.50. Mostly large sizes. 1/31, 3/32, 2/33, 1/34, 1/34, 1/38, 1/40, 17/42, 1/44. Clearing price, $1.50.

One Young Man's all wool, Fox Blue Serge Suit, size 34, with half belt, priced $10.00.

One Man's two button twilled, fine Blue Serge Suit, size 35. Half Price, $12.50.

One Man's extra quality Blue Serge Suit, size 35. Half Price, $17.50.

Ten Boys' Tweed Suits, sizes 1/30, 1/31, 1/32, 3/33, 1/34, 3/35. Worth $9.00 to $12.50. Priced $5.00 each.

### NINETEEN MEN'S SUITS

Sizes 1/34, 6/35, 5/36, 2/37, 3/38, 1/39, 1/40.

These are all priced at or near Half Price. The regular prices were from 15.00 up to $35.00. Odd prices are now $7.50 to $17.50. Only 19 in the lot.

### 10 ONLY KNITTED SUITS
**ALL REDUCED 25%**

These Suits make delightful sport-wear garments, because they are so practical and so wearable for a great many summertime occasions. Sale Suits come in shades of Mauve, Tan, Green, Sand, Rust. Sizes 36 to 42.

| | | |
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| Reg. | $12.95 Suits for | $ 9.71. |
| Reg. | 18.50 Suits for | 13.88. |
| Reg. | 19.50 Suits for | 14.62. |

### 4 ONLY KNITTED DRESSES
**TO CLEAR AT HALF PRICE**

These dresses come in neatly tailored straight-line styles featuring silk and wool yarns of excellent quality. Shades of Navy, Powder Blue, Reseda and Grey.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reg. | $12.50 Suits for | $6.25. |
| Reg. | 15.75 Suits for | 7.88. |
| Reg. | 19.50 Suits for | 9.75. |

### WOMEN'S SILK GLOVES
**SALE PRICE 98 CENTS PAIR**

12 button length silk gloves, in colors Navy, White, Beaver, Cocoa, Black, Mode. Sizes 6 to 8. Odd lines and sizes. Regular $1.75 and $1.50 pair.

### ODD LOT OF SPRING HATS TO CLEAR AT $2.95
**VALUES UP TO $5.00**

Numbers left unsold from our Easter assortments. In the main they are small headfitting styles, so wonderfully smart this season for all occasions. Styles here are in tailored effects—they come in all silk, all straw and silk with straw combinations. All the newer, bright spring shades are obtainable.

### CHILDREN'S BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR
**VESTS AND DRAWERS**
**Regular 75c. and 50c.**
**Sale Price 35c. each.**

Children's white Balbriggan Vests, button front and long sleeves. Drawers to match in tight knee length. Sizes 5 to 12 years.

### ROSARIES

In tiny silvery and enamel cases, on finger ring and chain. A very suitable gift. Priced for quick selling in two divisions.

All 50 cent qualities for 25c. each.

All 95c. and $1.00 qualities for 50c. each.

### 12 ONLY WOMEN'S AND MISSES SPRING COATS
**REDUCED FOR FRIDAY ONLY, 33 1-3%**

These Coats are all cleverly fashioned from dependable materials that will give excellent service.

Choose from Tweeds, Velours, Poirets and Suedes.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reg. | $17.95 Coats for | $11.97. |
| Reg. | 22.50 Coats for | 15.00. |
| Reg. | 25.00 Coats for | 16.67. |
| Reg. | 27.50 Coats for | 18.34. |
| Reg. | 35.00 Coats for | 23.34. |
| Reg. | 39.50 Coats for | 26.34. |
| Reg. | 45.00 Coats for | 30.00. |

Assorted sizes.

### 4 DOZ. LADIES' COTTON DRAWERS
**REG. 75c., 80c., $1.00 AND $1.50 LINES**
**ON SALE 49c. PAIR FRIDAY**

These are made from excellent quality cotton in styles both lace and embroidery trimmed.

Medium and small sizes.

### HALF PRICE SALE

From the Dress Goods Department are many short length seasonable merchandise, featuring Wool, Silk and Cotton.

In going through our stock we find a large number of odd lines of merchandise in different lengths, from 2 yds. up. You will find wool fabrics, silk fabrics, cotton wash fabrics, silk crepe-de-chene, fancy silk and cotton crepe, plain and fancy linings, plain silk velvets, silk bordered dress lengths, allover and flouncing lace, stripe broadcloth.

### IMPORTED NOVELTIES

In colored China ornaments, Mustard Pots, Pin Cushions, perfume novelties, cut glass Vases and Sherbet Plates.

On sale table Friday only, 25c., or 3 for 50c.

### BOYS, START A DRUM CORPS
**REAL DRUMS, WORTH $3.00 EACH**
**Sale Price While They Last, on Friday Only, $1.00 Each**

Each Drum complete with a good pair of drum sticks.

### CUT GLASS DISHES

Imported Colored Glass Vases, Jewel Boxes, Powder and Puff Containers and Perfume Novelties. Priced 95c. and $1.00.

On special sale table, your choice for Friday only, 50c. each.

### 140 REMNANTS OF CURTAIN MATERIALS
**TO BE CLEARED AT HALF PRICE**

Featuring desirable lengths in such durable materials as Marquisette, Bungalow, Tuscan and Fillet Nets, Scotch Madras, Rayon and Silk Nets. These are all clean stock with a ticket on each piece indicating the quantity and the selling price. For Friday these are on sale for half of marked price.

Two patterns of cotton and silk Madras with enough for overdrapes.

### 3 GOOD PATTERNS IN FRENCH SHADOW CLOTH
**ON SALE AT HALF PRICE**

Very attractive and durable materials for hangings or furniture coverings.

Reg. $2.50 lines for $1.75.
Reg. $1.75 lines for 88c.
31 and 50 inches wide.

### $35.00 SETT DINNERWARE
**96 PIECES**

Imported from Czecho-Slovakia, lovely decoration.

Friday only, $19.95.

**SPLENDID VALUES**

### ON FRIDAY WILL BE FOUND IN OUR STAPLE DEPARTMENT

One hundred and thirty yards 19 in. heavy Jute Towelling for 5c. yard.

Twenty-five yards 68 in. firmly woven, serviceable Bleached Sheeting for 49c. yd.

One hundred and fifty yards Steelclad Galatea, in Navy and Cadet Blue, also White, both dot and stripe patterns, regular 35c. value, for 25c. yd.

23 in. plain White Flannelette for 12½c. yard.

Plain Black, Blue and Khaki Denim, 45 and 50c. values for 39c. yard.

Cottonades, regular 50c. values for 39c. yd.

36 in. Navy Moire Skirting, regular $1.00 value, for 50c. yard.

### BRONZE AND GREEN BRONZE STATUARY

Wonderfully graceful figures, representing the various athletes and sports, etc. All direct imports and priced $1.75 and $1.95. A very desirable ornament in any home or office.

Sale price $1.50 each.

# *One Hundred Yards of All Linen Table Damask*

*70 in. wide* ***On Sale Saturday, May 7th*** *at 9 a.m.*
***For $1.19 per yard***

Our policy of "Giving more value to get more volume," applies to our Linens in the most advantageous manner.

Bringing in linens by Steamer "Montclare" direct from the mills in the Old Land is simply just another one of our "drives" to give our customers more genuine and real value for their money.

The Linen on sale Saturday comes from Ireland. It is guaranteed all linen, is finely woven and is of a weight that is simply bound to give plenty of service. You'll like this grade because of its smooth, satin finish that remains even after repeated washings.

The lovely rose bordered patterns with dot centres or the lily and stripe patterns with floral centres are beautiful enough to grace any table.

We strongly urge our customers to choose their linen requirements Saturday, as our Sale Price is amazingly low and considerably under the regular market price.

Will be on display in our Show Windows.

**Canadian Department-Stores Limited**
Store No. 10 Successors to
# THE ROBINSON CO. Limited